JPRS 77247

27 January 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2243

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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRC Collaborators Tried
(NHAN DAN, 3 Dec 80) 1

Better Army-People Unity Urged
(Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 Jan 81) 2

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Nguyen Lam Reads Economic Report at National Assembly
(NHAN DAN, 21 Dec 80) 4

Binh Tri Thien Holds Party Congress
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 11 Jan 81) 38

Van Tien Dung Speech at 4th Youth Congress
(Van Tien Dung; NHAN DAN, 24 Nov 80) 40

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Contracts Credited for Improving Production
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 4 Dec 80) 50

Reader Calls for Growth of Marketing Co-ops
(NHAN DAN, 11 Dec 80) 52

Inventory of Assets Improves Management
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 11 Dec 80) 54

Briefs
Economic Contract Disputes 56

AGRICULTURE

Recent Agricultural Developments Reported
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Jan 81) 57

North Vietnam Harvest Report
(NHAN DAN, 11 Dec 80) 59

Premier Calls for Increased Water Conservation
(NHAN DAN, 22 Dec 80) 61

Editorial Discusses Contracts in Agriculture
(Editorial; NHAN DAN, 3 Dec 80) 63

Thanh Hoa Reduces Size of Cooperatives
(NHAN DAN, 11 Dec 80) 66

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Industrial Achievements for 1981 Described
(VNA, 14 Jan 81) 67

PRC COLLABORATORS TRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Cao Bang Province Tries Chinese Lackeys for Engaging in Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] The People's Court of Cao Bang Province recently tried a group of Beijing lackeys for engaging in psychological warfare. The group consisted of Sam Van Phinh, Chu Van Lung and Nong Van Ho and was led by Chu Van Thon. All of them are from Keng Keo Hamlet in Tri Phuong Village, Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province.

In early 1980, the Chinese reactionaries sent these lackeys across the border to Tri Phuong Village where they stole 16 buffalo and took them back to China. Chu Van Thon secretly travelled to China and met with Chu Van Van, the Chinese public security officer in charge of the area. Van sent Thon back across the border to the families that had lost the buffalo. He praised the Chinese reactionaries and, at the same time, collected money from them, saying it was to buy various products with which to get back the buffalo. Thon bought chickens and wine and, together with Sam Van Phinh and Chu Van Lung, took them to Chu Van Van in China. There, they took possession of the buffalo and secretly brought back with them three bags of documents, leaflets and psychological warfare items.

On 13 February 1980, Thon, Lung and Phinh persuaded Nong Van Ho and a number of other decadent elements to secretly travel to China where they met with Chu Van Van and were given nine more bags of psychological warfare leaflets and items. They scattered these leaflets and items at three sites in Tri Phuong Village and a number of other places in front of the Ban Ngan Market. They were observed by the local people, who exposed them and helped the security forces arrest them.

Chu Van Thon had harbored a number of Chinese reactionaries who were engaged in clandestine activities within the locality and then persuaded a number of his accomplices to steal property from the people of Lung Thien Village, thereby creating divisions among the people of the various nationalities in the border area.

The People's Court of Cao Bang Province handed down the following sentences: Chu Van Thon was sentenced to 12 years in prison, Sam Van Phinh and Chu Van Lung were sentenced to 5 years in prison and Nong Van Ho was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

The other persons who were bribed and deceived were given immunity from prosecution as a result of repenting their crimes and exposing the Chinese lackey reactionaries.

7809
CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BETTER ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY URGED

OW132024 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Civilian Proselytizing Task"--date not given]

[Text] Being loyal sons of our people, our armymen have always been greatly admired and cherished by our people, who consider them--Uncle Ho's troops--as their bloodsealed sons and brothers who trust, love, protect, and assist them to the best of their abilities in combat as well as in national construction.

No glorious victory of our army could have been achieved without our people's wholehearted assistance, fostering and care for our troops. One of the important and regular political tasks of party committee echelons and leaders is to build and consolidate the close, inseparable army-people relationship and to satisfactorily carry out the civilian proselytizing task under any circumstances.

Satisfactorily carrying out the civilian proselytizing task--a traditional political responsibility our army has consistently carried out--is a prerequisite for every military unit if it wants to carry out its tasks satisfactorily. We must discard the old concept of considering the civilian proselytizing task merely a measure for preventing offenses and shortcomings in army-people relations or for improving mutual material assistance. Civilian proselytizing is the responsibility of all combatants, leading cadres and party committee echelons which provide leadership and guidance on implementation of tasks now that our enemy is conducting psywar activities, seeking to arouse conflict and sow division between our army and people and among our ethnic minorities and religious community.

In view of our army's urgent, weighty task of remaining combat ready while carrying out its economic construction task, improving its training quality and participating in consolidating and strengthening the local armed forces, our army must satisfactorily carry out the civilian proselytizing task in order to further enhance the overall strength resulting from our people's unit and the army-people solidarity.

Satisfactorily carrying out the civilian proselytizing task under the present circumstances includes continuing to educate our cadres and combatants on the line concerning the all-people's national defense and people's war in defending and building our socialist fatherland. This is to make them clearly understand that our people's armed forces draw their invincible strength from the people. Once our cadres and troops understand the importance of that task, we can motivate them to enhance the image of Uncle Ho's troops among the people, strictly observe discipline in army-people relations and strive to carry out the civilian proselytizing task under any circumstances and in any place. Wherever a military unit is stationed, its party committee echelon and leaders must work out specific plans to meet and discuss with the local administration ways to satisfactorily carry out propaganda to make the local people thoroughly understand our party's and state's line and policies. They must also help them consolidate their militia, self-defense and reserves in order to properly maintain political security and public order and must help them discharge their cultural and economic construction tasks.

Concerning units stationed in border areas, coastal areas and on offshore islands, in performing the civilian proselytizing task they must particularly help the local people build good political bases and develop their armed forces well in order to smash all the enemy's evil schemes, acts of sabotage, psywar tricks and espionage activities.

As a routine task of every unit, civilian proselytizing must be systematized for better study of situations, army-people relations, monthly guidance on the implementation of the related tasks and so forth. Detailed plans must be worked out for assignment of tasks and responsibilities and control of the implementation of tasks. We must avoid giving general instructions and then leaving the companies fully in charge of the civilian proselytizing task. Every cadre and combatant must be further trained on civilian proselytizing as well as on the related methods and viewpoints. Every unit must develop the army's revolutionary tradition of loving, respecting the wholeheartedly assisting the local people. [sentence as printed] Every unit must also develop the tradition of satisfactorily carrying out the civilian proselytizing task in order to achieve better unity between the army and the people. Every unit must strive to become a good unit in civilian proselytizing and in observing discipline in army-people relations.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGUYEN LAM READS ECONOMIC REPORT AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK140530 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 81 pp 2-4

[SRV Council of Ministers' report: "The Present Economic Situation and the Tasks of the 1981 State Plan"; read by Nguyen Lam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /The Presidium/,

/Comrade Deputies/,

The year 1980, the last year of the Second 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) is drawing to a close. We are about to enter 1981, the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan (1981-1985).

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to present to the National Assembly a report on /the present economic situation and the tasks of the 1981 State Plan/.

The report comprises three parts:

I. The situation of the implementation of the Second Five-Year State Plan (1976-1980) and the 1980 State Plan.

II. Economic orientation and tasks in the coming period and in the 1981 State Plan.

III. The strengthening and improvement of economic management and the successful implementation of the 1981 State Plan.

/Part One/

/The Situation of the Implementation of the Second Five-Year State Plan (1976-1980) and the 1980 State Plan/

/Comrade Deputies/,

The process of the 30-year war for liberation under the leadership of the glorious VCP illustriously concluded with the historic 1975 spring victory.

Our nation became totally independent and national unification was achieved with the change of the country's name to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Fourth Party Congress traced the line for socialist revolution throughout the country, shedding light on the path of advance of the Vietnamese revolution. Within a short period of time, our people defeated the wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists and their henchmen on the southwestern and northern borders of our country; supported and assisted the cause of national liberation of the Kampuchean people; and tightened the militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, thereby turning it into a force for the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia against the expansionist and aggressive schemes of the Chinese authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. With such momentous events as the signing of the treaties of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and by uniting with various countries in the world for peace and friendship among nations, we won important victories on the diplomatic front, stirring up fresh enthusiasm among our people in postwar economic construction.

Over the past 5 years, we have obtained notable achievements. Industrial enterprises and dwelling houses in urban centers heavily devastated by bombs and shells have basically been restored. War damage in agriculture, industry, communications and transportation and other sectors has been overcome. Large-scale socialist transformation has been effected in the south, which helped to basically abolish the exploiting classes, eliminate neocolonialist vestiges, and initially establish new, socialist socioeconomic relations. Hundreds of important material bases of the various sectors of the national economy have been built. Production in all sectors and localities has been stepped up, and so forth. Healing the wounds of war and further developing the national economy was a great success of our people in the economic and social fields. Thanks to this, both the gross national product and national income in 1980 were higher than in 1975.

In agriculture, the output value increased by 18.7 percent, over half a million hectares of wasted land were reclaimed and 650,000 hectares of virgin land were cleared. New areas of concentrated production of coffee, rubber, tobacco and fruit trees have taken shape. Land reclamation and crop expansion increased the total cultivated area by 1.8 million hectares. The irrigated area increased by 600,000 hectares and the area serviced by drainage systems, by 180,000 hectares. The material and technical bases of agriculture were strengthened. In the five years from 1976 to 1980, many new tractor stations were set up and 12,700 high-power tractors and 10,000 smaller ones were supplied to agriculture, raising the rate of mechanized plowing to about 37 percent of the total cultivated area, of which the Mekong River delta accounted for 43 percent and the Red River delta, 42 percent. Another 570,000 hectares of forest were planted. Over 4 million more laborers were attracted into agricultural and forestry production.

In 1980, the industrial output value increased by 17.3 percent over 1975. In particular, that of the engineering industry increased by 60 percent. Production capacity rose in many sectors including the energy, coal, building materials and light industries.

The volume of freight by all means of transportation has increased. The communications and transportation network has been restored and expanded. The loading and unloading capacity of all ports has also improved. Nearly 15,00 km of railroad, 40,000 meters of bridge and more than 4,000 meters of wharf have been restored or built. A total of 70 locomotives, nearly 3,000 rail carriages, a gross tonnage of ship totaling 200,000 and of barges totaling 140,000 have been built.

The building industry has also developed and its establishments have been strengthened with new equipment. The newly-built enterprises have increased the production capacity of the building industry in the coming 5-year plan.

Important achievements have been recorded in the social field. Culture, education, public health, mother and child care, and physical culture and sports have continued to develop. Many schools, hospitals, theaters and other cultural and educational establishments have been built in both the cities and the countryside. Enrollment in general schools, kindergartens, supplementary education courses and vocational schools has reached nearly 16 million. In other words, one out of every three people is going to school. The number of skilled workers has risen to 2 million, accounting for 8 percent of the social work force. The number of cadres with post-graduate and university degrees or graduating from secondary vocational schools accounts for 21 percent of the total number of workers and public employees. The system of free education and medical care, which is applied nationwide, represents a great effort on the part of the state.

There has been a great effort to create jobs for the laboring people, especially in the south where, after liberation, almost 3 million people, chiefly in the cities, were jobless. The state has applied several measures to help 1.2 million of these people take up agricultural production and other suitable occupations in the countryside. All told, 6 million people have been provided for during the said period.

The social structure of the population has changed in the sense that more and more people are joining the socialist economic sector. Socialist relations of production are continuing to be consolidated and improved in the north and are taking shape in the south where comprador capitalist enterprises have been nationalized and most private capitalist enterprises in industry, trade and transportation transformed through the system of joint state-private ventures. Socialist transformation of agriculture is being effected in the south. A total of 165 state farms, 1,300 cooperatives and more than 9,300 production collectives have been established. No less than 36 percent of the peasant households in the south have embarked on the road of collective production. In many provinces they account for 70 to 80 percent of the local peasant households. The cooperativization movement in artisan industry and handicrafts has also shown progress.

Along with these great efforts and achievements in economic and cultural transformation and development and in the improvement of the people's living conditions, we have strengthened and consolidated our defense capabilities and have firmly defended our socialist homeland.

Never before has our revolution been in such a firm position and possessed such strength. This is a firm guarantee for our people to overcome immediate difficulties, smash all schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression of the enemies and move forward to new victories.

The Council of Ministers solemnly proposes that the national assembly warmly commend our compatriots throughout the country, workers, peasants, intellectuals as well as other strata of laboring people, combatants in the people's armed forces and cadres in all sectors and at all echelons who have overcome untold difficulties and obstacles, have made every effort to fulfill their duties and have achieved many glorious victories in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

We propose that the national assembly warmly commend the love for their homeland and their compatriots shown by overseas Vietnamese who have actively contributed their efforts and resources to the cause of national construction and national defense.

We express our sincere gratitude to the party, the government and the fraternal people of Laos and the government and fraternal people of Kampuchea for supporting our people in the fight for national defense and in economic and social construction and development. We warmly thank the communist parties, the governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for having given us their wholehearted and effective moral and material support and assistance in our economic rehabilitation and development, our cultural development and national defense consolidation.

We sincerely thank the communist and workers parties, the governments and peoples of other countries, and international organizations, for having given us their sympathy and supported our people's just cause.

/Comrade Deputies/,

In evaluating the situation in the past 5 years, we /should look back more specifically at the situation in 1980/ so as to provide a basis for the elaboration of the 1981 State Plan.

In 1980, our people throughout the country carried out the state plan in even more difficult circumstances. They had to boost production while preparing for the possible outbreak of war, overcome the consequences of serious natural calamities in the north and resolve major economic imbalances.

Surmounting these difficulties, our people throughout the country and all sectors and localities have made many efforts and recorded more /achievements and progress/ in implementing the state plan. Particularly since the adoption of the 6th resolution of the party Central Committee and the 26th resolution of the party Political Bureau, /an increasing number of new, positive factors has appeared, giving rise to a new spirit in production and trade, first of all in agricultural production, in the collection and purchase of food and other agricultural products and in a number of industrial and marine product establishments.

In /agriculture/, the northern provinces have actively combated natural calamities and overcome many difficulties to boost production. The provinces in former Nam Bo have harvested successive bumper crops. The production of more than 14 million tons of grain makes 1980 one of the two best years for agriculture in the 1976-1980 5-Year Plan.

The area under industrial crops is 12 percent larger than in 1979, with increases in both acreage and output for such crops as soybeans, jute, coffee and tobacco.

In /industry/, a number of factories have received regular supplies of raw materials and have begun to implement the system of payment according to the amount of work done and have accordingly increased their labor productivity and raised the quantity and quality of their products.

In /the distribution and circulation of goods/, the amount of grain collected has increased by 600,000 tons over 1979. In the Nam Bo provinces in particular, this amount has also doubled or tripled. The collection and purchase of soybeans, tobacco, coffee and other items have also increased over 1979. More attention is being paid to the collection on taxes and the registration of private industrial and trading businesses. The budgets of a number of localities have grown substantially.

In /economic management/, the experimental application of the new system of payment according to the amount of work done in agricultural cooperatives and payment according to products in state-run factories have brought satisfactory results: labor discipline has been strengthened; labor productivity has increased; economic efficiency has been markedly enhanced; the income of producers has risen; and living conditions have improved. The productive labor movement in those localities where the new payment systems were experimentally implemented has begun to display a strong vigor. Economic sluggishness has begun to be overcome as are the negative aspects.

This, however, is only an initial and not truly universal progress. In reality, despite some shortcomings and deviation which should be corrected, /the correct, the good, the positive and the healthy prevail/. This fact shows that the new policies of the party and the state regarding economic guidance and management have precisely met the demands of the situation and have had a positive impact on production and life. By fully implementing the line and policies of the party and the state, actively developing the positive factors and widely applying the lesson learned from the success of the new mode of production, we will surely be able to change the economic and social situation in the country.

Nevertheless, /the realization of the 1980 State Plan is still low in many fields/.

Grain output is 1 million tons below target, mainly due to the natural calamities in the north; the hog population increased by 6 percent over the previous year, but the collective herd of hogs decreased by 25 percent; and so on.

A total of 90,000 hectares of forest were planted, but the ratio of living trees was low, and the burning and destruction of forests remained serious. Timber output nearly met the target, but a number of localities failed to seriously turn over their products to meet the demands of the central level.

The output of saltwater fish decreased in comparison with the previous years.

The output of a number of important industrial products such as electricity, steel, nitrate fertilizer, fabrics, paper, and others did not increase. In particular, the output of electricity was too low and the irrational distribution of electricity presented tremendous hindrances to the various production and building sectors.

Only 88 percent of the plan for capital construction investment was fulfilled. A number of construction projects fell short of the target.

The transportation and unloading task at the various ports failed to meet the plan norm and the storage of goods was still unsatisfactory.

There was no truly drastic change in the distribution and circulation of goods, and the collection, purchase and control of goods fell short of the requirements.

/Dear Comrade Deputies/,

An overall look at the past 5 years indicates that, the great achievements recorded notwithstanding, the building and development of the economy has encountered great difficulties and problems yet to be resolved:

--The rate of agricultural production development has been slow whereas the rate of population growth has been high. Therefore, it has been very difficult to provide sufficient grain and food for society, especially the urban population.

--The slow development of the electricity and coal industries and a number of other industries has created tension in the supply of energy and raw material to the national economy. Consequently, many enterprises have had to operate at more than half capacity.

--Communications and transportation have remained weak and unable to meet demands. This has further aggravated the difficulties in supplying agriculture, industry and capital construction with fuel, raw material, supplies and equipment.

--The social workforce has not been fully employed; labor productivity has been low, and unable to meet the needs of consumption and accumulation. The number of state employees and the nonagricultural population have increased too fast; and the managerial apparatus has been cumbersome and ineffective.

--There have been many shortcomings in the distribution and circulation of goods; the market and prices have been unstable; speculative and smuggling activities have not been eliminated; and the wage system has not been improved.

--The slow development of production coupled with shortcomings in the distribution and circulation of goods has had negative effects on the life of the people, especially workers and state employees.

The above-mentioned difficulties are a result of many objective and subjective /causes/.

/Firstly,/ our country's social production system is chiefly characterized by /small-scale production/ and an economic structure made irrational in many respects by history; the productivity of social labor is very low; we rely on labor and land for advancement but the per-capita averages in arable and cultivated lands, especially in food crop land, a too small.

/Secondly,/ the consequences of /30 years of war/, of the prolonged partition of the country and of the neocolonialist domination of half of the country are very grave. The war and neocolonialism in the south have made the economy heavily dependent on foreign countries. The switch from war to peace has also created great economic and social /changes/ whose impact is yet to be fully gauged through reality.

/Thirdly, the sabotage and war of aggression/ which were launched by the Beijing expansionists against our people at a time when we had not yet restored the economy following 30 years of war, have upset our original planning and posed great obstacles to our people's economic construction effort. The war has, on the one hand, caused heavy material destruction and on the other, forced us to rapidly increased our national defense budget and deploy a large force of productive labor, supplies and goods to meet the requirements of combat.

/Fourthly/, the repeated /natural calamities/ in the past few years have been detrimental to production and everyday life, especially since agriculture is still playing a key role in our country's economy.

In these extremely difficult objective conditions, our people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, have done their best and have recorded important achievements in transforming, restoring and developing the economy and culture as previously mentioned. This, once again, makes us more confident in the invincible strength of the Vietnamese nation and the vigorous vitality of the socialist system. We believe more and more in the stable leadership of our party--the glorious VCP.

We should not, however, seek only objective causes of the current difficulties. We must thoroughly review the /economic guidance and management/ administered by the state in order to draw necessary lessons for the future.

/Concerning the formulation and implementation of the plan,/ we have in the past failed to fully understand that the key economic task is to concentrate

efforts in a harmonious manner on developing /agricultural/ production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure in order to resolve at all costs the problem of grain and food, build important export facilities and generate employment for social labor. In /industry/, attention has not been given to in-depth exploitation (namely consolidation of facilities, renewal of equipment and temporary suspension of operation of facilities found to be lacking in the conditions for production; and new facilities have been built without closely considering the scale, timing and location to better serve agriculture and the production of goods for consumption and export and to meet the actual conditions concerning energy, raw material and spare parts.

We have yet to evolve balanced and uniform measures concerning planning, management, policy and organization for bringing into play /labor and land/--our two most precious sources of capital--in order to, primarily, resolve the problem of grain and food and create export sources, and from there, to create an initial balance in the development of the economy and accumulate capital for socialist industrialization.

We have not yet been able to satisfactorily carry out the line of building /the central economy/ while actively developing, organizing and satisfactorily managing /the local economies,/ and promptly clearing all the bottlenecks in the development of the local economies. In particular, we have failed to concretize in time the policy of considering the district as the main theater for organizing and employing labor, exploiting land and developing the various branches and trades while redistributing labor at the district level and on a national scale, and effectively building the new economic zones.

In /capital construction,/ the plan for gross investment has not been rational and investments have not been concentrated on key tasks. Too many targets have been set, resulting in the dispersal of materials, funds and the workforce. The use of investment capital, the management of construction work and especially survey work, the selection of sites, and designing and construction have incurred a great amount of waste and brought about poor results.

/Concerning economic management,/ the managerial system has been heavily patterned after the administration of subsidies. Consequently, it has been unable to create the motivating force for developing the economy, to effect the collective mastery system, and to develop the strength of the entire country, every establishment and every working person.

The /planning/ system has been unsuitable for an economy still comprised of many elements and undergoing complex changes. Planning work has failed to achieve a balance and develop potentials. Planning has not been combined with the use of market relations and economic incentives. Generally speaking, planning has not been used as a key tool to direct the economic activities of society.

The /economic policies/ set forth do not fully reflect the principle of combining the three types of interests of the society, the collectives and the individual workers; therefore, they have failed to promote production and fully motivate the ardor of workers.

/The organizational structure/ has been irrational, overlapped and cumbersome in many instances. The work system has been unscientific and uncharacteristic of the principle of democratic centralism. The division of labor and responsibilities has been unclear in many places and the relationship between sectors and echelons and between the central and local economies have not been fully defined. Consequently, we are still confronted with the need to overcome the manifestations of egoism, and parochialism. All this has hindered the development of the existing potentials of the economy. Socialist discipline and law have been taken lightly. In particular, efforts have not been made to satisfactorily elaborate and implement economic law in accordance with the party's economic line and policies. Many state cadres and employees either do not have a firm grasp of the law or have seriously violated the law. Control and inspection work has been haphazard; in many instances, violations of the law and irresponsible and undisciplined cadres who incorrectly carried out party and state policies or corrupt elements who oppressed the masses have not been promptly discovered and strictly deal with. The work related to cadres has not been able to meet the requirements of the new situation and tasks.

Each sector, echelon and unit must carry out strict criticisms and self-criticisms and adopt measures to correct the shortcomings mentioned above; urgently improve organization, management and guidance; and strengthen the contingent of cadres in order to change the situation and create the conditions for more rapid and concrete advancement in the coming years.

/Part Two/

/Economic Orientation and Tasks in the Coming Period and in the 1981 State Plan/

/Comrade Deputies/,

The next few years are extremely important in terms of the struggle of our party and people in the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

To correctly implement the line laid down by the fourth party congress and the ensuing resolutions of the party Central Committee, the following socioeconomic tasks are to be done:

1. Increase production, improve management and circulation of goods, gradually stabilize and develop the economy, reduce difficulties and gradually improve the people's living conditions;

2. Consolidate national defense, maintain political security and social order and safety, and stand ready to fight to defend the homeland;

3. Continue building, with emphasis on key points, the material and technical bases of socialism;

4. Accelerate socialist transformation in the south, and consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production in the north; and

5. Consolidate our special relations with Laos and Kampuchea, increase our multi-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, and strengthen our economic relations with the other CEMA countries.

Despite the many immediate difficulties, we enjoy /basic advantages/ in carrying out these socioeconomic tasks.

We have the strength of the political and spiritual /unity and singlemindedness/ of the entire party and people based on the correct line of the party and the state. Our people are endowed with a tradition of industriousness and staunch struggle. Our cadres, generally speaking, are politically strong and have achieved considerable progress in leading and managing the economy.

Our country /has great potentials/. Aside from the latent potentials which will take time and require relatively large investments to bring into play, we now have real potentials which do not call for substantial investment in order to be effectively utilized. They are labor, land, handicrafts and artisan industry, the existing material and technical bases, a number of mineral resources and many other kinds of raw materials.

Many /new, positive factors/ have appeared recently in various sectors, localities and production establishments. The new economic positions and policies will vigorously stimulate the zeal for labor of millions of people and will accordingly bring about practical results in production and life. Our recent energetic and diversified economic activities have especially helped us to perceive various socioeconomic problems more clearly and find correct and effective ways to solve them, thereby creating a high unity of views among the large mass of cadres and people in perceiving the line, assessing the situation and determining the new mode of production.

We benefit from our /alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, our special relations of solidarity with the Soviet Union, our special relations of solidarity and cooperation with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and the assistance and cooperation of other socialist countries/, which is reflected in the economic alliance between our country and the other CEMA states.

In order to stabilize and develop the economy gradually and to resolve all the above main tasks successfully, we must strive to follow the following guidelines:

/Firstly, we must step up the exploitation of our potentials in manpower and land, our potential in the application of scientific and technical findings in production and our potentials in organizational [word indistinct] and in the strict exercise of economy production, construction and consumption./

Our country's abundant source of manpower presently enables us to go ahead on a large scale with the opening of new lands for grain and industrial crop production, for carrying out irrigation, and for building roads and expanding branches and trades. In order to tap our potentials in /manpower and land/, first of all we must make the necessary rearrangements to secure

the effective use of manpower in each enterprise and cooperative, reorganize and redistribute manpower at the district level and achieve a redivision of labor on a national scale in order to step up intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, expand the cultivated areas, develop animal husbandry and promote the increased use of locally available raw materials by the artisan and handicraft sector for export-oriented production. In various /cities/, we must organize manpower to produce consumer and export goods, build raw material bases in areas where conditions permit and set up work-study schools in order to provide employment for jobless youths. As for the workforce on state payrolls, we must examine it with an eye to making rearrangements and to streamlining its organization, especially its administrative organization. We must intensively improve working and wage systems in order to promote working enthusiasm. We must motivate everyone to work. We must effectively muster part of the armed forces to participate in capital construction and in the development of production. We must consider promulgating a /law on labor obligation/ and /law on land reform/ in order to exercise close control over these two precious assets and to use them in a most rational manner.

It is necessary to /tap our potential in the application of scientific and technical findings/ in production. This is to prove the effects of production and construction. We must attach great importance to the scientific and technical task and must try every way possible to introduce scientific and technical advances in production. If there is a plan for the application of technical advances, it must be a component part of the national economic plan and serve as a scientific and technical basis for the plan for the development of production. We must carry out scientific research programs and technical experiments constantly in order to obtain new findings to apply in production.

/Economy must be strictly carried out/ and must become a habit. It is necessary to establish specific targets for each sector, echelon, establishment and unit to economize on the use of gasoline, oil, coal, electricity, metal, steel, grain, chemical fertilizer and other imported chemical goods. This is an extremely important measure aimed at easing the present difficulties in technical materials and material means. It is necessary to re-examine present norms and establish more norms and to take appropriate financial and economic management measures if these norms are to be applied. It is necessary to draw up a policy to retrieve discarded materials and waste products, rebuild spare engine parts and innertubes, recycle lubricating oil and so forth. It is necessary to appropriately reward personnel for their economization achievements and severely punish those with shortcomings related to wastage and corruption.

/Second, we must rationally build up a structure for investments in capital construction/ along the following lines: concentrate the greatest efforts on agriculture, especially on the task of producing grain, food and consumer and export goods; explore for and exploit oil and gas; give appropriate attention to the electricity, coal, communications and transportation and machinery sectors in the implementation of the above tasks; give attention to an in-depth exploitation of and making small-scale investments to tap labor potential for meeting domestic demands and export requirements; ensure

a balance between construction demands and capabilities; and guarantee economic results in construction. With this spirit, we must first of all re-examine all projects and then concentrate on quickly building those important projects which need to be put into production. We must intensify our initial preparatory task and our designing and building task. We must eliminate the situation where there are unplanned, prolonged, unfinished and wasteful construction activities.

We must achieve a rebalance between /raw materials processing and manufacturing industries/ in the direction of striving to develop the production of raw materials. The renovation of the processing industry will only be carried out when the present capacity of this industry has been used to the maximum. In the forthcoming period, there will be a need to provide jobs for millions of people and our capacities in gasoline, oil, vehicles and engines will be substantially limited. Therefore, along with mechanizing important works, we must concentrate on using manual labor.

It is also necessary to rearrange the number of nonagricultural people in order to suit actual economic growth. In order to reduce the size of the nonagricultural population, on the one hand, we must muster youths and other unemployed laborers in various cities as well as the surplus personnel of the state machinery to go participate in production at various state farms, forestry sites, new economic zones and especially at those export-oriented production centers dealing in rubber, coffee, tea and so forth. On the other hand, we must strive to limit the recruitment of laborers for urban economic activities, at least for the next few years.

/Third, we must effect a vigorous change on the distribution and circulation front./

We must firmly grasp the system of proletarian dictatorship, combine the three economic financial and educational measures to ensure that the state can satisfactorily control the market, goods and currency, especially grain; that it can gradually stabilize financial and monetary activities and improve the pricing system and wages; that it can distribute and rationally redistribute the income of the people of various strata; and that it can improve the livelihood of the laboring people, workers and civil servants.

We must organize in a more satisfactory manner /the technical materials supply network, the purchase and collection network, and the consumer goods wholesale and retail sales network/ aimed at closely linking purchasing with selling activities, ending the disruption between production and circulation, eradicating all unnecessary intermediary links, giving better service to production and life, ensuring that goods are firmly placed under state control and struggling to resolutely oppose all enemy sabotage on the circulation front.

/Fourth, we must change the socioeconomic management system./

The shortcomings in the current economic management system constitute a great obstacle to the exploitation of the latent and actual potentials of our national economy. Therefore, /improving economic management becomes a

possibility/ with which we can increase labor productivity and further develop production without having to invest additional capital.

In changing the socioeconomic management system, we must, on the one hand, study the setting up of a fundamental system of new management for the entire national economy and on the other hand--this is a pressing and immediate matter--urgently resolve specific managerial problems that have a direct impact on production and everyday life such as the issue of contractual work and wages in cooperatives, the system of collecting and purchasing agricultural products, profits and loss accounting and the wage system in state-run enterprises, the relationship between the central and local economies, the export-import system and so forth. It is necessary to study and evaluate at an early date the specific problems of economic management that arise in the current situation, and the rich innovations of various establishments and localities for broad application in all sectors and echelons.

Appropriate attention must be given to elaborating on the economic law in order to institutionalize party policies into state law and create a new discipline in economic management; and making everybody firmly understand and vigorously implement it.

/Fifth, we must consolidate the organization, change the work system and strengthen and change the contingent of managerial cadres./

Efforts must be made to consolidate the organization of the leading echelons as well as staff organs, especially in the economic-technical field. We must resolutely streamline the machinery and clearly define the responsibility of every organization and every person; improve the work pattern by developing democracy and strengthening discipline to promote a work style that is both scientific and revolutionary; step up the training and fostering of cadres, especially leading and economic management cadres; and correctly deploy leading and managerial cadres in accordance with the requirements of the new tasks.

To exploit the potentials of the economy it is essential that each sector and locality maintain close control over the grassroots level (enterprises and cooperatives), especially the districts; and make an inventory to have a firm grasp of the situation concerning labor, land, equipment, machinery and the supply of materials and gas and oil so as to develop specific plans for exploiting potentials in the following spirit: /with the same sources of capital and supplies but by adopting correct orientations, satisfactorily organizing management, using appropriate, creative work methods, practicing thrift and aiming at high economic efficiency,/ all sectors, localities and establishments can achieve by themselves a balance to further increase production, meet the immediate demands and create a steady momentum for advancing forward. This has been confirmed by the recent emergence of progressive models and new factors in agriculture, industry, the maritime products sector and in the collection, purchase and supply of goods in various localities.

/Comrade Deputies,/

Based on the general orientations above and on the actual possibility for achieving a balance in 1981, /the specific tasks of the various economic sectors in the 1981 State Plan are as follows:/

/I. Agriculture/

All sectors, echelons and related organization must concentrate their efforts on developing agricultural production, especially the production of grain and food, raw material for industry and agricultural products for export. Solving the /grain problem/ is the most pressing and important demand for overcoming current economic difficulties and stabilizing the people's life. In 1981 we will strive to turn out at all costs 15 million tons of grain in paddy equivalent (including 12 million tons of rice and 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops).

To this end, great efforts must be focussed on promoting intensive cultivation, increasing crop yields and expanding the tilled acreage through crop multiplication and land reclamation, in order to rapidly increase the volume of agricultural products in fully irrigated areas.

We must consider /the Mekong delta as the most important area;/ develop to a high degree the capability for and tradition of intensive cultivation and crop multiplication of /the Red River delta;/ and at the same time, fully tap the capabilities of all other areas in order to create local sources of grain.

Each province, district and production establishment must adopt measures for cultivating the maximum amount of land in an effort to increase the area planted to grain crops by 8 percent over 1980 mainly by using land still lying in waste and fallow in the various localities, enlarging the cultivated area, multiplying crops and promptly cultivating newly reclaimed land.

Efforts must be concentrated on completing /irrigation/ projects now under construction and promoting the mass movement to build canals, ditches and ricefield embankments in the Mekong delta and other areas, in order to bring the irrigated rice area to 4 million hectares and the irrigated subsidiary crop area to 400,000 hectares.

We must expand to the maximum the production of stable manure, azolla and other types of organic and green fertilizer; pay attention to the rotation and companion cropping of /leguminous crops;/ and at the same time, rationally distribute and use chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other supplies to bring about the highest results with priority given to key highly productive rice-growing lowland areas in order to fulfill at all costs the task of procuring grain and other agricultural products for the state. In order to use nitrogen fertilizer more economically and effectively it is necessary to guide and encourage peasants to improve the method by which it is applied by making it into pellets or mixing it with stable manure.

We must develop and satisfactorily carry out the preparation of /seed/ at the production establishments and [word indistinct] the mixing of seed of different strains and the use of degenerating strains. Attention must be given to selecting appropriate new rice strains with high yield and strong resistance to acidity, salinity and harmful insects for each area. In areas where waterlogging often occurs, we must select rice strains that produce long-stemmed plants.

We must accelerate the building and consolidation of state farms; channel investments on a priority basis to state farms that are operating with planning, in accordance with preset production orientations and in a profitable manner; and set up 10 more rice-growing state farms in the Mekong delta.

We must improve and strengthen /agricultural management,/ especially the management of cooperatives and production collectives. It is necessary to continue studying the promulgation of policies designed to encourage production, promote full use of agricultural land and labor for the common interest as well as for the interests of the individual producers, and enhance the responsibility of members of agricultural cooperatives, state farm workers and individual peasants for increasing production and sell grain and food to the state.

We must increase the /food crop/ area by 19 percent over 1980. The Ministry of Agriculture and the various localities must plan and provide specific guidance to large areas so that in 1981 we will be able to successfully meet the demand for vegetables in support of large cities, industrial centers and export.

/Concerning industrial crops and fruit trees,/ we must concentrate on vigorously developing the cultivation of short-term industrial crops to ensure the supply of raw material for industry and rapidly increase exports.

We must closely guide the /planting of sugarcane/ in large areas and adopting appropriate policies of incentives to tap to the maximum the capacity of the existing state-run sugar mills. At the same time, it is necessary to control private sugar mills and help them improve technology in order to increase the production of sugar for domestic consumption.

We must expand the area, expeditiously increase the output and improve the quality of /tobacco/ while intensifying the collection and purchase of this product to supply to processing plants and boost exports.

We must vigorously develop the planting of /soybeans/, considering this an important measure to meet the demands for food (bean curd, soy sauce, and so on). In 1981, we must double the soybean area and increase soybean output by 150 percent over 1980. It is necessary to concentrate on guiding the intensive cultivation of soybeans on the area specializing in this crop in eastern Nam Bo, the Meking River delta and the north. It is necessary to study the adoption of adequate pricing and food supply policies so as to encourage the peasants to step up the planting of soybeans and to sell them to the state.

Concerning /perennial industrial plants/, first of all we must concentrate our efforts on exploiting and intensively cultivating the existing arable area so as to obtain the highest possible yields and output. We must lose no time in supplying sufficient manpower, ensuring adequate food supplies, providing housing and other facilities for workers and giving them all the materials and equipment necessary for carrying out intensive cultivation and fully harvesting and processing their crops. At the same time, we must strictly guide the planting of new rubber, coffee and tea on a large scale, ensuring that all the requirements of intensive cultivation are met from the outset, so as to, first of all, satisfactorily implement the various agreements on cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We must expand the area devoted to cotton, jute, mulberry and fruit trees. We must concentrate our efforts on stepping up the production of pineapple for export and open large areas to grow new varieties of coconut trees.

With regard to /livestock breeding/, we must satisfactorily implement the policy on animal husbandry already promulgated so as to stop the depletion of buffalo herds and ensure, by the end of 1981, a 2-percent increase over 1980. It is expected that cows and oxen will increase by 2 percent, the number of pigs will reach 10 million, a 3.3-percent increase, and the number of poultry will be up by 7 percent. We must encourage family stock breeding but we must also maintain and develop animal husbandry in the collective and state-run sectors.

Concerning /the opening of virgin land/, along with clearing new areas, it is necessary to continuously improve the areas reclaimed in the previous years and step up surveys and planning so as to prepare for pushing land reclamation in the following years. Measures must be adopted to mobilize sufficient manpower, provide sufficient food and ensure satisfactory living conditions for workers at state farms and people going to build new economic zones. In addition, wherever feasible, the people should be motivated to take the initiative in opening virgin land and expanding the cultivable area with partial assistance from the state. In carrying out land reclamation and expanding the cultivable area, we must practice intensive cultivation from the beginning and ensure high economic efficiency.

To satisfactorily carry out agricultural production, all sectors and localities must concentrate their efforts on effectively supporting agriculture. In 1981, 25 percent of all state investments must be set aside for agricultural and water conservancy projects. Utmost efforts must be made to meet the demands of agriculture for nitrate and phosphate fertilizers, insecticides, gasoline and oil, electricity, and so forth. More "Bong Sen" tractors, tractor-towed farm machines, water pumps and pumping boats must be provided. The demand for ordinary work tools must be met. Every effort must be made to increase the production of spare parts for farm machinery. We must actively strive to prevent and control epizootics and harmful insects and diseases affecting crops, especially rice, vegetables, tobacco and cotton.

In the 1981 State Plan, special importance is attached to /the collection of grain, foodstuffs and other agricultural products/ so as to overcome the difficulties regarding food in the state-run sector, ensure the supply of raw materials for industry and increase export goods. Through these efforts, we will strive to overcome some of our financial and monetary difficulties and ensure the stabilization of the workers' and public employees' living conditions.

It is necessary to urgently reorganize and strengthen the apparatus in charge of the collection of grain, foodstuffs and other agricultural products and promptly promulgate new policies on this task.

In 1981, the amount of grain to be collected must increase by 50 percent over 1980. To achieve this target, along with improving guidance over grain collection, especially in the Mekong River delta provinces, it is necessary to step up the building of grain stores in the southern provinces and organize transportation forces to meet the demand for the transportation of grain among the various regions in the country. The collection of pork must increase by 48 percent over 1980, fresh water fish by 50 percent, soybeans by 220 percent, raw peanuts by 38 percent, jute by 13 percent, tobacco leaves by 100 percent and sugar cane for sugar refineries by more than 100 percent.

/II. Forestry, Fishery/

We must begin developing the forest assets of each locality and the entire country by maintaining and protecting existing forests, by planting new ones and by paying attention to the transformation of natural forests.

In 1981, 70,000 more hectares will be afforested and mainly concentrated on the targeted areas where paper, yarn and mining pillars are produced and trees are planted for the protection of sea coasts and for some special products. It is necessary to vigorously launch and satisfactorily guide the tree-planting drives by collectives and the people in order to rationally use the forest land allocated to cooperatives and to create a local source of timber supply so that the local people's demands for woodenwares and firelogs can be met. The general guideline is to closely combine agriculture and forestry into a structure within primary production units (cooperatives, farms, afforestation sites) in districts and provinces. The Forestry Ministry is responsible for cooperating with localities in reorganizing the maintenance and conservation of forests, and must take positive actions to prevent the burning and destruction of forests.

We must continue to implement the task of settling nomads. The state must make proper investment in and pay attention to the allocation of conveniently located land to nomads, and must actively motivate nomads to settle their lives and take up farming.

We must struggle to fulfill the norms for timber exploitation in order to ensure an adequate supply of timber for mining and shipbuilding purposes, for the production of paper and yarn and for export, and to meet the urgent

demands of capital construction, communications and transportation, and rural development. Firelogs must be provided for the people in urban areas and for industrial complexes. While exploiting all the sources of timber on newly reclaimed land, we must plant trees for such valuable forest products as resin, kamala powder, cinnamon, rattan, bamboo and wicker, and to grow oleaginous and medicinal plants in order to ensure that domestic production requirements can be met and that production can be increasingly stepped up to support export. All localities must fully utilize their manual work force and ordinary transport facilities to exploit all types of forest products including shrubs and small branches in order to meet local consumption demands, and must scrupulously fulfill the plan for delivering products to the central government.

With respect to fishery, we must quickly revamp management and reorganize production in the state-run installations as well as in cooperatives and among fishermen in order to expand fishing activities, ensure economic results and economize on fuel, oil and other materials, especially imported materials. We must actively expand fishing activities by using manually operated boats especially in the north and the Trung Bo area, in order to reserve fuel and oil for the targeted zones and those units using mechanized facilities efficiently. (One ton of fuel and oil used must give four tons of fish.)

Moreover, we must develop fresh and brackish water fish raising in order to create an increasingly abundant source of maritime products in localities, especially in the vicinity of cities and industrial complexes. This must be attentively considered a guideline for very effectively resolving the problem of food. At the same time, we must institute proper guidelines and organizations for vigorously accelerating the export of maritime products.

/III. Industry/

By providing appropriate incentives and using flexible forms of organization, we must actively mobilize the capabilities of all branches, localities and economic sectors, especially those of artisan industry, handicrafts and Hanoi and Hi Chi Minh City, in order to vigorously develop the production of consumer goods from local raw materials. At the same time, we must formulate correct guidelines for export and import so as to procure more raw materials for light industry. Necessary conditions must be created to maintain and promote the production of extremely important products such as electricity, coal, fertilizers and cement, and the production and repair of the means of transportation, spare parts and work tools.

With regard to /a number of consumer goods/, compared with 1980 the output of sugar will increase by 18 percent, with the output of the central sugar refineries going up by 100 percent. The output of processed tea will increase by 12 percent and cigarettes by 82 percent. We must quickly perfect the cotton yard production chains and reorganize the management of the textile sector so as to increase the output of cotton yarn by 20 percent, silk and cotton fabrics by 16 percent and knitwear by 33 percent. The production of cotton yarn under contract for foreign countries as well as the production and export of clothing, liquors and beer will be increased.

With regard to /electricity/, we must urgently perfect the Uong Bi Thermal Power Plant and make the fullest use of the capacities of other thermal and hydropower stations, diesel groups and part of the gas turbine plants so as to increase the output of electricity by 6 percent over 1980. We must adopt correct guidelines and policies regarding the distribution and use of electricity. We must carry out the transformation of the power grid in order to give priority to the task of ensuring an adequate supply of power for urgent tasks such as agricultural production, the building of key projects and the operations of important industrial enterprises and the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, which have begun production. Resolute measures must be applied to save electricity, especially electricity used in daily life.

With regard to /coal/, its output is expected to go up by 10 percent over 1980 and active preparations must be made to increase the mining capacity in the following year. Geological surveys must be intensified to find new mines as well as to enhance the mining of those already in operation. The use of high-capacity vehicles and machines at open-cast mines and the repair and supply of spare parts must be improved. Imbalances between mining and the transportation, loading and unloading of coal must be quickly overcome. Positive measures must be adopted to expand coal extraction at mines in various localities. Both the quantity and quality of coal must be raised; coal must be used more effectively; and the coal-saving system must be strengthened in transportation and daily consumption. In coal distribution, priority must be given to the electricity sector, important industrial and transportation enterprises and factories producing export goods. We must actively resolve the problem of processing coal for use as a kerosene substitute in urban centers.

With regard to /the engineering industry/, first of all we must give attention to increasing urgently needed products such as motorboats, tugboats, river and sea barges; to the repair of barges, rail carriages and machines; to the production of spare parts, work tools, and so forth.

We must urgently improve and expand the chains of production of export goods under contract for foreign countries (work tools, bicycles, fans, and so on). Engineering enterprises must be mobilized to participate in the repair of equipment, especially agricultural equipment and machinery. We should recheck the steel in stock and any amount kept at variance with the regulations must be used to produce more engineering products. The prices of supplies must be readjusted.

With regard to /metallurgy/, the extraction of fat coal at the Phan Me Mine and chromite at Co Dinh and the production of tin must be stepped up. Because of the limited amount of imported fat coal and coke, the output of iron and steel in general cannot yet be increased. We must, however, ensure the output of cast iron and steel for use in the making of soldering rods and tire casings according to the state plan norms so as to maintain the balance with other products.

With regard to chemicals, as compared against 1980, the production of phosphate fertilizer will increase by 10 percent, that of nitrogenous fertilizer will double, and that of raw materials for insecticide will increase by 67 percent and acetylene by 67 percent. The production level of dry batteries, batteries, welding rods and paint will be maintained at the 1980 level.

As for construction materials, the production of cement will increase by 67 percent over 1980. Efforts will be made to develop the production of gypsum in various salt marshes in Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh. Due to difficulties in the supply of coal, oil and other materials, the production of brick, tiles, stone, lime and cement in various localities will continue to be limited.

Regarding surveying and exploration for oil, gas and other mineral products, we must continue to step up exploration and exploitation in accordance with a program of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We must prepare all necessary conditions for building the Vung Tau oil and gas industrial complex. We must positively survey, explore for and determine the nation's potential in natural resources, concentrate our efforts on certain kinds of increasingly exploited mineral products, and meet urgent requirements and formulate cooperation policies with foreign countries. We must strengthen the material and technical basis of the geological sector and show greater concern for the livelihood of geological workers.

/IV. Communications, Transportation and Posts and Telegraph/

The main tasks of the communications and transportation sector are to ensure the receipt and transport of export and import goods; to provide transportation services along the north-south communications axis as well as to the northern border provinces and to key construction projects and new economic zones; to serve agricultural production; to ensure transportation of coal, cement, apatite and timber and for the exploitation of oil and gas; and to provide good transportation services for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of the above tasks, we must:

--Quickly reorganize and effectively improve the organizational management of the communications and transportation sector; rearrange the transportation force and achieve a rational division of the transportation force among the railroad, waterway and land route sectors, between the central governments and localities and between various sectors themselves in order to satisfactorily tap their existing capacities; and achieve a combination between mechanized transportation and partially mechanized transportation as well as between mechanized transportation and manual transportation.

--Concentrate on stepping up sea, river and railroad transportation; and intensively develop such rudimentary transportation means as sampans, animal-drawn carts and so forth in order to transport goods in localities.

--Quickly overcome such weaknesses as poor loading and unloading activities at various ports and railroad stations, and ineffectively clearing of backlogs on various key communications links; and increase the maintenance and repair of transport equipment. It is absolutely necessary to attain all economic and technical norms as was done before; and to concentrate on shortening the time needed for vehicles, trains and lighters to complete a travel cycle in order to increase the capacities of transportation means.

--Resolutely reduce vehicular transportation on those transportation lines along which there are railroads or riverways. Vehicular transportation must also be reduced on short distance trips. It is necessary to organize two-way transportation of goods and to formulate policies to encourage transportation of goods and the use of trailers.

/With regard to communications and posts and telegraph/:

We must perfect the construction of the Hoa Sen satellite communications station, install mutual axis and symmetric axis cable lines, complete building some important parts of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh Hai telecommunication line project as well as a number of inter-provincial telecommunications lines in the south. We must consolidate, renovate and improve the qualities and capacities of our existing communications networks.

We must ensure uninterrupted communications of high quality from the center down to various provinces, cities and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government as well as to various key districts and towns, especially those districts along the northern border. All important economic zones, factories and worksites operated by the central government must have smooth communications to communicate with the provinces, districts or cities concerned. We must strive to meet requirements for the expansion of international communications, especially with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We must rely on our potential in terms of finance, materials, grain, and work forces to reserve appropriate funds for the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas and the construction of major projects for our national economy. We should arrange investment plans for capital construction in the following direction:

--Ensuring that investments are uniformly given to the agricultural, export goods production, oil and natural gas, electricity and coal, fertilizer, cement, and port sectors as well as a number of important projects. It is necessary to choose the objectives for investment in other sectors in a most austere manner.

--Rechecking the number of half-finished construction projects, resolutely stopping the construction of projects in excess of plans, projects without designs, and projects which cannot ensure investment results or are not in a good condition for operation upon completion.

Attention must be paid to inept investments with the aim at making the fullest use of the existing production capacity and narrowly limiting the construction of new projects while studying ways to install additional equipment in all existing establishments in order to make the fullest use of all available equipment and to save on their storage costs. Attention must also be paid to investments in the construction of projects which can be put into production at an early stage.

Based on the above, in 1981 we must actively invest in a number of the following economic sectors:

--/In the agricultural and water conservancy fields/, we must invest heavily in the production of grain and food and the cultivation of industrial crops in cooperation with other countries. It is necessary to accelerate the completion of water conservancy projects still under construction, continue to invest in land reclamation and afforestation in centralized areas, and adopt every measure possible to implement the whole investment plan reserved for agriculture and the sectors concerned.

--/In the industrial field/, we must concentrate on building the Pha Lai power plant, the oil and natural gas industrial complex, and various coal mines. We must also ensure that progress is made in the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, the Go Dam diesel engine factory, the Pha Rung ocean-going vessel repair workshop, the mining vehicles overhaul workshop, the Bai Bang paper mill, and the Tinh Tuc and Son Duong tin mines. It is necessary to complete the construction of the Hoang Thach and Bim Son cement factories and the expansion of the Haiphong cement factory, the Haiphong electroturbine plant, the Trang Kenh acetylene factory, and the Thang Loi yarn spinning factory.

--/In the communications and transportation field/, we must concentrate on developing Haiphong port and building the Chua Ve, Vat Cach and Cua Lo ports. It is also necessary to complete the construction of the Kep-Uong Bi railway section and the Hanoi and Nam Dinh River ports while ensuring that progress is made in the construction of the Thang Long and Duong bridges and the Uong Bi-Bai Chay railway section, and that work is continued on the construction of a suspension bridge over the Red River and is started on the construction of the Chi Linh-Pha Lai and Mai Pha-Na Duong railway sections. Attention must also be paid to investment in the building of loading and unloading facilities and storage terminals.

--/In the nonproduction sectors/, priority must be given to building living quarters for workers of factories which will soon be put into production as well as for workers assigned to various coal mines, state farms and new economic zones and, especially, to various establishments in the capital of Hanoi. It is necessary to build a number of hotels and continue to build such public welfare projects as creches, schools and hospitals with aid given by various international organizations. We should not build office buildings in these sectors.

It is necessary to continue to improve the management of the whole process of capital construction from the preparation and approval of economic and technical specifications and the preparation of blueprints to the construction and turnover of a project for operation. Special attention must also be paid to adopting necessary measures aimed at drastically reducing the number of half-finished construction projects, closely controlling the investment capital for projects under norms, improving construction quality, saving on construction funds and materials, and ensuring the completion and turnover of the projects for operation on schedule.

/VI. Export, Import and Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries/

We must rapidly build and expand facilities for producing export goods and develop the capacity of the various sectors, localities and state-run, collective and private economic establishments in order to rapidly increase the production of goods for export, especially those items of high economic value. It is necessary to develop the various forms of export orders and services in order to increase foreign currency receipts; and strive to gradually narrow down the imbalance between imports and exports. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify investment and urgently prepare the necessary conditions for rapidly increasing the capabilities for producing export goods in the years to come.

--Export value in 1981 is planned to increase by 25 percent over 1980, in which agricultural products and processed farm produce will increase by 55 percent, maritime products by 15 percent, light industry and handicraft goods by 16 percent and heavy industrial products by 5 percent.

To boost exports in the current conditions of our country, we must quickly set up areas specializing in the cultivation of short-term industrial crops such as tobacco, castor-oil plants, jute, rush, peanuts, vegetables and fruits for canning, various types of essential oil plants and fresh fruits (orange, lemon, pineapples, watermelon, garlic and so forth). Concerning long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee, tea and so forth, we must fully exploit the existing areas in order to increase their export volume in 1981, and urgently set up large cultivation areas in order to increase exports in the plans that follow.

We must intensify organizational and managerial work and resolve exploitation and processing problems in order to increase the export of shrimps, squid, timber and other forestry products such as pine resin, mallotus phipippinensis and products made of wicker, bamboo, palm fronds and so forth.

We must strive to fulfill or overfulfill the plans for producing coal, cement, chrome and tin in order to increase their export volume.

An important measure for increasing foreign currency revenue and providing employment for the laboring people is to fully tap existing production capacities in order to expand to the maximum the production of goods on order from foreign countries such as fabrics, thread, clothing, engineering products, pharmaceuticals and so forth.

We must expand local export activities by promoting sea and air transport, postal services, tourism, services for sea-going vessels and services for foreign nationals.

Along with increasing investments to improve export capabilities, we must, in the field of leadership and management, carefully calculate the economic results of each type of export goods, strive to satisfactorily resolve the problem of packing, adopt policies and measures to encourage production for export and enhance the responsibility of the various ministries, general departments, localities and production establishments toward implementing the plans for supplying goods for export.

/Concerning import,/ we must closely calculate the amount and structure of imports, especially as our country's exports are still limited. All sectors, localities and production establishments must exert all-out efforts to exploit all domestic capabilities and strive their best to meet by themselves the demands for raw material, supplies, machinery, equipment and spare parts in order to reduce import demands. We will only import essential machinery, raw material and spare parts which cannot be produced or are produced in inadequate quantities at home. Efforts must be made to make full use of the capacity of existing equipment and machinery.

Concerning /economic relations with foreign countries,/ we must continue strengthening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries of CEMA, the LPDR and the PRK; and at the same time, expand trade relations and economic cooperation with other countries.

/VII. Distribution and Circulation/

A task of prime importance is to intensify collection and purchase activities by the state in order to boost production and serve the people's life. In 1981 efforts will be made to increase the procurement of goods inside the country by 17 percent over 1980, of which the volume of agricultural, forestry and maritime products will increase by 22 percent. State-run establishments and cooperatives contracting orders for goods from the state must scrupulously implement plans for the delivery of goods. The cooperatives, production collectives and peasants' households must fully and promptly discharge their obligation to pay tax and sell agricultural products to the state.

We must apply appropriate and convenient measures to ensure the two-way exchange of goods between the state and the peasants and, at the same time, rapidly develop the material facilities for collection and purchase in order to procure a large volume of goods for the state.

We must stabilize finances and the currency by intensively exploiting revenue sources, strengthening the control of revenue from the state-run economic sector, ensuring observance of the system of budget turnover and cash discipline, intensifying the collection of industrial, business and agricultural taxes, avoiding short collection of taxes and struggling against tax

evasion. At the same time, every effort must be made to limit expenditures and increase the effectiveness of the capital used in production, construction and consumption. We must intensively control income and expenses in foreign currencies, use capital in foreign currencies in an economical and effective manner, and enhance the responsibility of the various sectors, echelons and units toward receiving or spending foreign currencies.

To stabilize the market it is necessary to improve the activities of the state-run trade sector; resolutely struggle against all attempts to disrupt the market and prices or evade state control, and against smuggling activities, speculation and price manipulation; ensure state control over trading activities of the various economic sectors, especially the private economic sector; and eliminate negative manifestations in the market.

We must boldly improve the method of goods distribution to ensure that goods will reach the consumers and especially, to ensure that essential commodities will be provided for workers and state employees. Attention will be given to distributing grain and food to cities, large industrial centers and major economic zones; better care will be accorded to the people's everyday life in the capital of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; and rural areas, especially those places that sell agricultural products in large quantities to the state, will be supplied with industrial goods.

For workers and civil servants, the criteria for grain and food distribution for 1980 [as printed] will generally be maintained but it is necessary to organize distribution in a more satisfactory and regular manner without inconveniences to the consumer. On the basis of vigorously stepping up the production of soybeans, the beancurd and soy sauce rations will be increased. Along with catching, collecting and purchasing sea fish, we will strongly develop fresh and brackish water fish to supply to workers and civil servants in the cities and industrial centers. We must increase the production of vegetables in food belt areas in an effort to ensure a steady source of supply for the cities and industrial centers. We must increase the volume of sugar produced by state-run enterprises and step up the collection and purchase of sugar produced by small sugar mills in order to ensure supply.

In addition to this, efforts must be made to produce sufficient furniture, pottery, glasswares and rush mats for the people; writing paper and other school materials for students; medicines; bicycle spare parts, tires and inner tubes; family appliances; cultural, physical education and sports equipment, and so forth.

The sectors in charge of distributing and circulating goods will have the responsibility, together with the localities, of satisfactorily exploiting the sources of goods, taking flexible measures in distribution work and increasing the supply quotas for locally-made goods in an effort to stabilize the daily life of workers and civil servants.

/VIII. Labor and Training/

The worker-related task in 1981 and following years is mainly aimed at creating conditions for the more effective use of the abundant labor force in all branches of the national economy and in the various branches of the state economic sector.

Because our capabilities in attracting workers to the industrial and construction sectors are still limited, our main duty is to determine sound investment guidelines and policies in order to mobilize workers at all costs to participate in developing production and construction. These guidelines and policies are also designed to bring into full play potentials in localities, boost agricultural, forestry and fishery production and the production of consumer goods, expand professions and occupations at the district level, harmonize the relationship between mechanized labor and manual labor in all sectors, create more jobs for many people and further increase products for society.

We must initiate a productive labor movement, especially among youths who must be directed toward carrying out agricultural production, setting up new economic zones, expanding the areas where products are grown for export, and building the socialist countryside.

We must increase the number of technical workers and cadres and economic managers for agriculture and ensure sufficient manpower for intensive cultivation, for the increase in the yearly crops, for the breaking of virgin land and for the planting of industrial crops for export. Attention must also be paid to increasing manpower for state farms. Conditions must be created for the stabilization and effective use of the labor force in the new economic zones, especially on state farms. In 1981, some 40,000 workers will be assigned to rubber and coffee state farms in the central highlands and eastern Nam Bo and various rice-growing state farms in the Mekong River delta.

Arrangements must be made so that work will be provided for people in the urban areas to develop artisan industry and handicrafts, expand the food belt and economic and service organizations, boost the production of export goods, organize the production of export goods on contract and participate in building new economic zones. To stabilize and create more jobs for the urban people, there must be measures for exploiting sources of raw materials and materials in localities as well as other places. Efforts must be made to ensure the supply of raw materials and energy to maintain production in existing establishments.

With regard to workers of the state sector, more trained technical and professional workers must be recruited, and the number of young workers must be increased. We must constantly improve the quality of workers and reorganize the assignment of manpower in keeping with the requirements of production and construction, in order to increase labor productivity. The settlement of the question of excess manpower in the state sector must be basically based on the reorganization of production, and there must

be appropriate policies to move this excess labor force to production organizations of the collective or individual economic sector, to motivate a number of workers who were just recruited 2 or 3 years ago to switch back to agricultural production and to send some technical cadres, economic managerial cadres and general workers to help agricultural cooperatives and artisan and small industry cooperatives (ensuring that their income will not be reduced but will probably be higher than before). It is necessary to reorganize the managerial apparatus, eliminate the subsidy-giving system, revise the manpower recruiting system and the social insurance system and to correctly and scrupulously implement the retirement and disability systems for those who are old and can no longer work or who are disabled.

To improve the labor productivity situation, each sector and locality must resolutely reorganize the production activities of corporations, enterprises, construction sites and trade stores consistent with existing capabilities. This is necessary to avoid wastage. It is necessary to transfer the excess manpower in production establishments to other sectors. The wage policy must be resolutely revised in order to achieve the payment of wages according to the degree of implementing production, construction and trade plans. The systems of paying wages according to products and contracts must be developed, while attention must be paid to improving the everyday life of workers and civil servants. The bonus system must also be improved in order to encourage workers to perform their production tasks well and be attached to enterprises.

The training of cadres and technical workers. In 1981 and in subsequent years, the training task must be replanned to cope with the requirements of economic and cultural development. Emphasis must be placed upon the quality of training. The number of students to be admitted into high schools, colleges and technical schools will remain the same as in 1980. Attention must be paid to the training of cadres for agriculture, petroleum, forestry, justice, public health and education, and workers and mechanics engaged in the manufacture and repair of machinery and transport.

Advanced training should be accelerated to improve the skills of technical workers di ectly engaged in production while specialized cadre training should be developed in the form of professional and in-service training. We must rearrange the network of schools, rationally assign branch and professional training jobs and issue regulations on the admission of students according to territorial divisions so that students can be distributed in accordance with the requirements of localities.

Agricultural and handicraft cooperatives should be encouraged to send their members to school in order to quickly increase the number of their scientific and technical cadres.

/IX. Technology/

Following are the main scientific and technical activities in 1981:

--Accelerate scientific survey and research and the application of technical innovations to production in order to create conditions for meeting the

people's demands for grain and food; increase the quality and quantity of consumer goods and turn out many new and good quality products made of local raw materials in order to support the people's livelihood, production and export; participate in the thrift movement by increasing productivity and rationally using fuel, materials and energy, especially electricity, coal and gasoline; promote the use of other types of raw materials and new sources of energy; increase the domestic capability in manufacturing spare parts and equipment while increasing the utility rate of existing equipment and facilities; and protect the people's health while insuring their labor safety.

Efforts should be concentrated on vigorously accelerating the survey of those zones where grain crops and export industrial plants have been projected for expansion and where mineral products show promise for development. Scientific and technical activities should be conducted strongly and be aimed at improving the production and economic management of the agricultural, industrial and transportation and communications sectors.

--Formulate and publish the state policies on science and technology and various systems and procedures for scientific and technical management.

--Establish and implement the major state programs for scientific and technical progress and formulate the 1981-1985 plan for scientific and technical development.

--Intensify and consolidate the system of scientific and technical organization and management from the central down to the grassroots levels, especially in primary production installations and at the district level. Strengthen technical management at all levels and consider the application of industrial regulations and technical norms and standards as a disciplinary measure to increase labor productivity and product quality, and to insure labor safety.

/X. Education, Public Health, Culture and Society/

We will develop education in close connection with the situation in each region, continue to increase the quality of teaching and study and further improve the vocational orientation of senior students so that they can readily engage in productive labor after graduation. We must prepare the material condition for educational reform in subsequent years. We must step up the tasks of supplementary education and anti-illiteracy, especially in the northern mountainous provinces and the southern provinces.

Pre-school education enrollment for the 1981-1982 school year is expected to reach 1.7 million, a 3.2 percent increase over the 1980-1981 school year; general education enrollment is put at 12.1 million, a 2-percent increase (including 7.9 million of Level I, a 1.4-percent increase; 3.3 million of Level II, a 2.6-percent increase, and 730,000 of Level III, a 5.6-percent increase) and full-time further education enrollment at 84,000, a 3-percent increase.

The health and social services have to reduce and stamp out epidemics, particularly cholera, bubonic plague and dengue fever. Besides preventive innoculation, it is necessary to strengthen measures aimed at cleaning up the environment. It is necessary to bring into fuller play the role of the primary and district health services in order to take better care of the people's health.

The growing and exploitation of medicinal plants must be stepped up in localities. Along with expanding the movement to grow medicinal plants in schools, dispensaries and hospitals and at home in order to have medicines to cure ordinary diseases, all localities must establish plans to grow and exploit medicinal plants on a large scale in order to still better meet the people's demands for medicines.

The number of hospitals and sanatoria will be increased to 11,600, a 6-percent increase over 1980, and the number of hospital beds will reach 202,000, a 3-percent increase. The consolidation and perfection of installations in charge of caring for sick and wounded soldiers must be combined with the tasks of providing medical treatment and care for these soldiers, and of rehabilitating them. Confirmed disabled soldiers will gradually be moved to their home stations and families. We must study, supplement and improve the policies toward sick and wounded soldiers and correctly implement the policy of the army rear service.

Day-care centers must be steadily developed and qualitatively improved in close connection with the organization of production and construction. Enrollment at day-care centers is expected to increase by 4 percent over 1980.

The family planning movement must be resolutely broadened in order to lower the rate of population growth.

The cultural and information services should direct their activities toward the essential tasks of the state plan aimed at stimulating the mass movement for productive labor and thrift.

At present, the circulation of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and the publication of general school books and economic management papers will be maintained at the present levels, while other books, magazines and journals will be circulated depending on the availability of paper.

Radio and television broadcasts will be consolidated and qualitatively improved. The number of radio broadcasting stations will be increased by 7 percent over 1980 and that of public loudspeakers by 8.5 percent. The quality of television broadcasts will also be improved.

Cultural, artistic, sports and physical training activities must be stepped up and aimed at educating the people on patriotism and love of socialism, promoting their combat will for national defense, mobilizing their labor zeal and building a new culture and new men. We must criticize and do away with negativism, bad habits and backwardness and must struggle to eliminate the noxious heritage of a slavery culture.

/Part Three/

/The Strengthening and Improvement of Economic Management and the Successful Implementation of the 1981 State Plan/

/Comrade Deputies/,

The 1981 State Plan was elaborated on the basis of a relatively tight calculation of our material resources, which will be concentrated on achieving the most important targets and meeting the most pressing demands so as to overcome some of the current difficulties and imbalances and, at the same time, to create favorable conditions for advancement in the following years. For this reason, we have boldly made some adjustments in production and consumption and in a number of capital construction projects considered unfeasible or beyond the capacity of our economy.

To implement the 1981 State Plan satisfactorily and to achieve initial progress in the process of advancing the economy, we must depend to a very large extent on the improvement of /organizational and managerial work/. In other words, the promotion of the exploitation of the country's existing potentials depends on the progress in the organizational and managerial work and in the guidance and operations of all sectors and levels.

The general orientation for improving economic management is to abolish the administrative nonaccounting system, vigorously switch to the mode of socialist business with planning as the central task, correctly handle merchandise-money relations, carry out economic accounting, ensure the concordance of the three interests and further promoting the interests of the laborers and the collectives.

In 1981 and during the next few years, we must concentrate on carrying out the following main tasks so as to further improve economic organization and management:

1. /Improve Planning/

We must strengthen the leadership in planning from the center to all sectors and echelons, including basic units. In elaborating and combining plans, /we must project the basic viewpoints of the party's economic line/ and set forth policies and measures to implement this line and ensure the concentration of all manpower, capital and supplies on our main tasks. We must correctly appraise the capabilities of all sectors and localities and of the national economy as a whole so as to formulate a well-balanced, positive and sound plan, make the best use of our real capabilities, satisfactorily meet the essential demands and achieve high economic efficiency.

To enhance the scientific character of plans and to be able to respond to the demands of economic management, we must build a well-founded /system of economic-technical norms/, paying special attention to establishing criteria for the assessment of product quality and labor productivity and determining

the economic-technical standards of each sector and enterprise. At the same time, we must ensure /reliable information/, considering it as one of the necessary conditions for improving the quality of planning and economic management. We must reorganize the economic information system and the accounting and planning control system in enterprises, at work sites, in cooperatives and stores and throughout the national economy. The statistical organs have the duty of ensuring the supply of necessary information on the implementation of plans for the economic leadership and management organs at all levels.

In the system of balances, we must pay attention first of all to the /balances in labor and land/, in capital construction, supplies, raw materials and fuel, exports and imports, finance and money, and so forth. To enhance the positive balances of our plans, we must define our construction and production tasks in such a way as to make them consistent with our financial resources and supplies. We must gradually build up supply and foreign currency reserve funds, discover and promptly mobilize new capabilities in the economy, correctly apply the system of economic levers and incentives and flexibly utilize market relations.

We must seriously implement the /three-level/ planning system so as to steadily ensure the concentrated authority of the center over the main targets while broadly developing the independence and the sense of responsibility of the localities and grassroots level and achieving at all costs the formulation of plans at the grassroots level. We must firmly maintain planning discipline and seriously follow the top-to-bottom order in plan making in conformity with the general regulations.

2. /Stabilize and Improve Distribution and Circulation/

We must promptly devise additional concrete plans to implement Political Bureau Resolution No 26 on distribution and circulation. We must pay attention to the major tasks such as stabilizing the people's living conditions by meeting their minimum demands for food, clothing and other essential consumer goods; satisfactorily implementing the various collection and purchase policies to put goods under state control; strengthening market management; expanding the state-run and cooperative-run trade; restricting the free market, and combating speculation and smuggling. We must satisfactorily carry out the collection of industrial and commercial taxes and the registration of businesses. We must strive for budgetary and cash balance, strengthen discipline in the use of cash in all trade and production organizations and all state organs, and strengthen the regulatory role of finance and banking in production and trade operations. We must urgently study ways to improve our pricing and wage policies so as to bring into play the role of prices and wages as economic levers. We must apply more fully the principle of distribution according to labor and ensure the concordance of the three interests: the interests of society, of the collectives and of individual laborers.

3. /Broaden the State Enterprises' Business Independence/

Under the present conditions, we must strive to set aside sufficient supplies and energy for the key enterprises and ensure the balance and stability of their plans, thereby providing a basis for the full implementation of the various planning and accounting systems. With regard to those enterprises which are not provided with sufficient supplies and raw materials by the state, we must study and apply various appropriate planning and accounting policies and methods to make better use of their production capacity and increase their output. We must urgently study and widely apply the contractual, piece-work and bonus systems; promote the enterprises' financial and business independence; and resolutely oppose the administrative non-accounting management method.

In 1981, we must inventory and assess the value of our fixed assets, determine the rate of depreciation, define the authority and obligations of enterprises and management organs in the use of capital, establish the system of restoration and reproduction of fixed assets, revise the norms of liquid capital to suit the characteristics of each sector and enterprise, determine the amount of self-produced capital of all sectors and enterprises and the limits of bank credits they can obtain, and improve the calculation and assessment of the effectiveness of the use of fixed and liquid capital.

4. /Improve the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives/

We must improve the management of agricultural cooperatives by resolutely implementing the policy of stabilizing obligations (comprising taxes and the sale of products under two-way contracts). We must fully implement the system of three contracts for production units and broaden the system of contracting out the production of finished products to the households of cooperative members in accordance with the principle of increasing output and raising the income of cooperative members without hindering the building of new material and technical bases, weakening socialist production relations or reducing obligations toward the state. We must readjust the scale of cooperatives to suit their managerial standards; reorganize the production units and teams to make the fullest use of manpower, increase labor productivity and develop various branches and trades; and perfect the distribution system within the cooperatives to encourage labor. On the basis of motivating the masses, the cooperatives must base themselves on the spirit of the regulations for cooperatives already promulgated by the state to build at all costs a concrete operation and management system that will correctly reflect the real situation of the cooperatives themselves and be consistent with the road to large-scale socialist production. We must encourage the sidelines of cooperative member families and help them develop in the right direction. We must make every effort to build the districts along with consolidating the cooperatives.

5. /Continue the Socialist Transformation in the South/

With regard to /agriculture/, we must devise separate plans and measures for each region (the Mekong River delta, the central highlands and the central

coastal provinces). We must define appropriate forms and steps to accelerate transformation, develop production, build the new countryside and tighten relations between the state and the peasants in production as well as in the circulation of goods.

With regard to /private industry and trade/, we must promulgate and implement policies aimed at encouraging the development of production in the right direction and along lines beneficial to society, while preventing and checking their inherent negative aspects. We must give priority to encouraging the production sector while boldly making use of all export business capabilities under the state management and monopoly in foreign trade and foreign exchange.

6. We must /broaden the independence of localities/ on the basis of implementing democratic centralism and building a unified economic structure. We must correctly determine the local economic structures and overcome the lack of cohesiveness in economic management between the center and the localities and among the localities themselves. On the basis of the structure thus determined and the unified economic plan, we should boldly create favorable conditions for the localities to exercise more independence in planning, budgeting, organization, staffing and so forth, thereby enabling them to bring into play their latent potentials so as to develop production, ensure the people's living conditions and satisfactorily discharge obligations to the state. On the one hand we must oppose bureaucratic centralism; on the other we must struggle against arbitrariness, failure to comply with state systems and policies, and the exceeding by the localities and grassroots level of their own decision-making authority.

7. We must /promulgate policies concerning scientific and technical cadres and intellectuals/so as to make use of their talents and expertise and encourage them to bring their creative powers into play in research, invention and discovery, thus effectively serving the building of the economy, culture and so forth.

Along with these practical and urgent tasks, we should continue to study so as to improve the economic management system in a more comprehensive manner, a task which must be closely combined with elaboration of the Third 5-Year State Plan (1981-1985).

/Comrade Deputies/,

We are about to enter 1981, the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), which imposes on us very great tasks of socioeconomic building and development. With the strength of the unity and singlemindedness of the entire party, people and armed forces; with the tradition of bravery in combat and industriousness in labor of our people; with our existing capabilities and the newly-emerged positive factors in the economy; with the knowledge and experience in economic leadership and management which all levels and sectors

and numerous cadres have accumulated; with the socialist emulation movement which is being launched in the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and other mass organizations, and with the new SRV Constitution which was recently adopted by the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly and which constitutes a great encouragement for our people throughout the country, we already have firm guarantees for bringing about a new state of socioeconomic affairs, changing the present economic situation, successfully implementing the 1981 state plan and making vigorous advances in the subsequent years of the Third 5-Year Plan.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BINH TRI THIEN HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK131313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Amidst enthusiasm in welcoming the new constitution and the new year, the first year of the Third 5-Year State Plan and the year in which the 5th Party Congress will be held, the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization recently held the second congress of its party delegates.

Le Duan, secretary general of the party Central Committee, sent a letter of greetings to the congress and Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau, attended the congress on behalf of the Secretariat.

The congress set forth guidelines for continually upholding a revolutionary offensive spirit in developing the integrated strength of the five zones--delta, hilly, mountainous, sea and urban--and the five strong positions of the province--agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mineral products and construction materials, and tourism--in order to build Binh Tri Thien into a province which is economically rich, politically firm, militarily strong for national defense and security, and culturally beautiful. Binh Tri Thien must become a cultural and touristic center and a scientific research center for central Vietnam.

In the coming years, the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien Province will concentrate their efforts on implementing the tasks of developing the economy and culture, strengthening national defense and security, and intensifying international obligations. Of prime importance is the task of most satisfactorily exploiting all of our potentials in terms of land, manpower, professional sectors and existing material and technical bases in order to accelerate production.

We must primarily concentrate most of our efforts on agricultural production in order to resolve by all means the problems of grain, food and raw materials for industry, and to quickly increase the production of consumer and export goods. In 1981-1982, with a quantity of materials probably equal to or less than that of previous years, we must immediately turn out more and better quality products.

The new situation and tasks call for a profound revolutionary change in the viewpoints of developing, organizing and improving our managerial tasks.

We must bring the organizational task to a par with the political task in order to serve the requirements of the political mission well.

The congress discussed the party development task in order to enhance the militancy of party organizations, ensure internal unity and singlemindedness within various party committee echelons so that the people of all strata and all nationalities in the province can be united and mobilized to create vigorous changes in the revolutionary action movement following the congress.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEECH AT 4th YOUTH CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy secretary of the Central Military Party Committee and minister of national defense, at the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "The Young Generation of Vietnam and the Cause of Protecting the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Dear presidium,

Dear delegates and friends,

Today, I am very excited to represent the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense at the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Allow me to convey to the congress and, through it, to our heroic young generation throughout the country my greetings of love and determination to win.

Permit me to express my boundless joy over the scene in historic Ba Dinh Hall over the past several days, a scene that has never been as young. Your Youth Union Congress is very beautiful. I am sure that everyone who has followed the revolution since their youth under the banner of the glorious party and the great Uncle Ho shares this joy.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the compatriots of the entire country and the peoples of the various nationalities, from the North to the South, from the lowlands to mountains, who gave birth to and contributed many of their outstanding sons to the cause of national salvation and the work of building the armed forces so that we could achieve the great victories of the nation and hold this great festival of youths.

As you know, in the recent months, the army of youths has been and is promoting an intense emulation movement and has recorded many brilliant achievements to celebrate the congress. The 2nd All-Army Youth Union Congress held in October was a fine success; the youths of the army have warmly responded to and are deeply concerned with this extremely important national Youth Union Congress. Together with the compatriots of the entire country, the entire army is closely observing your work.

On behalf of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, I would like to extend heartfelt congratulations to the youth delegations of the fraternal and friendly countries that are attending this congress, bringing to the youths of Vietnam the warm feeling of comrades-in-arms and a feeling of deep friendship. It is sincerely hoped that our comrades and friends will contribute many opinions and experiences to the youth movement of our country, which is to promptly meet the requirements of the tasks of the nation and the age.

I would also like to thank the progressive youths of the world who have warm international feelings for the people and youths of Vietnam and have given us valuable assistance in many areas of the struggle to liberate the nation as well as in the present work of protecting the fatherland.

This national youth congress comprehensively raises the matter of teaching, mobilizing and organizing the young generation of Vietnam to display its spirit of socialist collective ownership, its ability to exercise this ownership and successfully complete both tasks of building the country and protecting the fatherland and forging youths to be new socialists, to be the worthy inheritors of the great revolutionary cause of our people.

Having joined you here, I myself feel young again. Our youths of today are truly deserving of pride, possess abundant vitality and are truly beautiful.

On this occasion, I would like to express a number of thoughts concerning a matter with which you are particularly concerned and which was mentioned in the report of the Youth Union Central Committee. It is the matter of the young generation of Vietnam and the cause of protecting the fatherland.

Dear comrades and friends,

The war of resistance against the United States for national salvation ended in total victory. Our people won total independence, our fatherland was reunified. The entire country is advancing to socialism. The 4th Congress of the Party set forth a correct and creative revolutionary line for moving our nation strongly forward in the new era.

In the more than 30 years of war to liberate and defend the country, our generation, more than any other, as well as the comrades and people of the entire country desired to live in peace, to build the country and bring back a life of comfort and happiness. Many consecutive young generations bore arms in combat and gave their flesh and blood to the cause of national salvation. Our youths of today have the conditions needed to display their energies and talents, work, study, conduct research, be creative and join all the people in building a prosperous fatherland and bringing our nation of Vietnam in step with the times.

However, the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles and their lackeys, collaborating with the imperialists, have not left us alone. Pursuing a hostile policy toward our people, they unleashed two cruel wars of aggression against our country. Our people, our youths again had to bear arms in combat to protect the fatherland, protect the fruits of the revolution.

The new aggressors met with tragic defeat. However, they have not abandoned their basic, long-range scheme of weakening and annexing our country, annexing all three countries of Indochina in order to open the way for expansion into Southeast Asia in a vain attempt to become the ruler of the world. We must be extremely vigilant! They are waging an insidious type of war of sabotage against us, trying to undermine us militarily, divide us politically and undermine us economically, ideologically and psychologically. They are scheming to poison our young generation. They have fabricated and provoked false antagonisms among the various strata of the people, undermine the solidarity among the various nationalities, divide the masses from their leaders, the army from the people. They are also scheming to separate Vietnam from Laos, Vietnam from Kampuchea, Vietnam from the Soviet Union, from the fraternal socialist countries, from the progressive forces in the world. They have routinely engaged in armed provocation and made threats of war. In this period or another, they might unleash other wars of aggression of different scales, even large-scale wars. By means of insidious and clever tricks, both short range and long range, they hope to achieve their savage ambition of forcing our people to yield. Although your generation has just entered the mainstream of life, you already know how vile the Beijing traitors are and you clearly see their counter-revolutionary face.

Therefore, protecting the fatherland is a very important and constant task of our nation and our youths and will continue to be for a long time to come. As long as the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles continue to rule China and scheme to annex Vietnam, as long as there are imperialists and reactionaries in the world, our people and our youths must be highly vigilant, must constantly concern themselves with building a strong and solid national defense system and must maintain high combat readiness. We desire to live in peace, in friendship with all nations, with neighboring countries, with the people of China; however, we are determined to smash every act of aggression, every act of sabotage of the enemy. From Ly Thuong Kiet to Nguyen Quang Trung, generation after generation of our forefathers confirmed time and time again that this land is ours. As persons who won victory over the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the imperialists of the world, our army and people fear no enemy. As the collective masters of our entire country, of its rivers and mountains, its skies and offshore waters, our people will surely win victory in the new historic conflict.

The cause of protecting the fatherland is always closely linked to building the country. Building the country in conjunction with defending it is a law in the existence and development of our nation; building socialism in conjunction with protecting the socialist fatherland is a universal law of the socialist revolution. We must build our fatherland so that it is strong economically, politically and militarily, must gradually stabilize and improve the material and spiritual lives of the people, must build the material and technical bases of socialism and must develop the tremendous potentials of the country. We must closely coordinate the economy with the national defense system, the national defense system with internal security; we must be strong in every situation in order to defeat the schemes of the enemy to weaken our country, in order to force them to think twice about an adventure to fulfill their scheme of aggression. And, the success or failure of this scheme does not depend solely upon the subjective desires of the enemy. Our

ability to defend the country has never been greater than it is today. And, we must become stronger in every area in order to push back the threat of war and safeguard peace. If the enemy recklessly commits aggression against our country, our people are fully capable of defeating them so that our fatherland is always as solid as gold in the surging offensive tide of the three revolutionary currents in the world today.

Our people, our youths understand that firmly protecting the fatherland is, today, both a national task and an international task. The powerful and imposing Socialist Republic of Vietnam standing firmly on the shores of the Pacific will forever be a major obstacle to every attempt to unleash war, commit aggression and carry out sabotage of imperialism and the international reactionary powers in Southeast Asia. Our people, our youths, stand ready to make the greatest sacrifices in order to fulfill the sacred task of the nation and their noble international obligation to the fraternal nations.

We possess the high degree of determination and effort of all the people and the entire army, of the young generation of the entire country. We have the tight solidarity, the special friendship and the militant alliance of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We have the tremendous assistance and comprehensive cooperation of the Soviet Union and the sympathy, support and help of the community of fraternal socialist countries, of progressive mankind. Under the ever victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and in the new offensive position of the three revolutionary currents, our nation will surely complete its important mission.

Dear comrades and friends,

President Ho Chi Minh taught: "Youths are the future masters of the country. In fact, whether the country is prosperous or poor, weak or strong depends primarily upon youths."

The history of the revolutionary struggle of our nation under the leadership of the party has shown that, in every stage of the revolution, our young generations, under the light of the ideal of fighting for independence, freedom and socialism, have always been the shock unit on every front, especially in the armed struggle. As persons who have been assigned various duties in the army by the party, we have had a good opportunity to get to know each stratum of youths right on the battlefield, as a result of which we have even greater confidence in and love for the youths of our fatherland.

The tremendous contributions and the rapid growth of the young generations over the past several decades, on the military front as well as in all other fields of the cause of liberating the nation and the work of building the new life, have proven that our youths are always loyal to the fatherland, the ideals of communism and the revolutionary undertaking of the people. Imbued with the truth "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," the youths of Vietnam are truly worthy of the heroic nation of Vietnam, of the glorious age of Ho Chi Minh. Countless numbers of our comrades fell in the sacred, long fight to the death against the enemy, willingly gave their flesh and blood and, with no thought to

personal gain or loss, contributed the spring of their lives to the fatherland, for the sake of the task of the nation and its international obligation. Many comrades who were forged in the turbulent years of their youth have today become highly experienced cadres and hold different positions on the various levels of leadership of the party, the state and the army. Many comrades who are now old and frail, have retired to the quiet life of a citizen have the right to be legitimately proud of their contributions made from the time they were young to the revolution, including the generation to succeed them, a job with which many of them are still concerned on a daily basis.

Our youths of today enjoy the precious heritage of many preceding generations. This is the first generation of youths to live in a country that is independent, unified and advancing to socialism and the first to be cared for under the system of socialist collective ownership that is gradually being established and developed. The glorious path of the revolution charted by the party and Uncle Ho and made smooth by previous generations that overcame the difficulties that lie along a long stretch of this path, is now not free of difficulties but is smoother and broader. As today's generation follows this path, it has new and very large capabilities and many new and very favorable conditions. In our twenties, my generation went into combat amidst a situation in which the country had been lost and ravaged and the people were enslaved. Today, we are the collective masters of the beautiful Vietnamese fatherland. We still face many difficulties but the country has given and will continue to give us very much: independence and freedom, comfort and happiness, justice and love, civilization and intelligence, love of our compatriots, comradeship and international friendship. The desire of the new generation in the work of protecting the fatherland is greater and deeper than ever before. Under these conditions, everyone can clearly see that the capabilities of our youths in strengthening the national defense system, building the armed forces, building a regular force, modern revolutionary army and waging a people's war to protect the fatherland are stronger than ever before.

Within the army, the young generation has rapidly become the masters of modern weapons and equipment, created many new methods of fighting, become the masters of the country, become the masters of the battlefield in order to annihilate the enemy, annihilate the enemy in order to be the masters of the country and the masters of the battlefield and triumph over the new enemy aggressor. Many outstanding youths among manual workers, collective farmers and students and within the corps of intellectuals of the state have joined the army, made innovations and discoveries of value in the field of military science and technology and made positive contributions to accelerating the effort to build a modern, regular force army. The majority of youths display the fine nature of the people's army, have set many bright examples in their daily lives, their studies and productive labor, display the lifestyle of a cultured army, display the simple and modest style of living of the new socialist man. The inherent weaknesses of youths are gradually being overcome, shortcomings and negative phenomena are being harshly criticized.

The present young generation is a product of the past and the present; the product of the three revolutions, of the new system, of the new economy and the new culture; the product of the traditions of the nation and our times. We have very much confidence in youths and must develop a better understanding of them. At the recent

all-army Youth Union congress, I had a chance to say to the leadership and command cadres of the army: "Join with your youths by means of your love, trust and respect, by means of thorough educational work, your ability to organize practical work and your example."

At present, the difficulties being faced in life easily cause some of our young friends to sometimes think thoughts that are not truly correct concerning their future in the great undertaking of the fatherland. Our youths must have confidence, must firmly adhere to the noble ideals for which they fight and must successfully implement the directive given by Le Duan during this congress: "Youths must take the position of masters, of revolutionary soldiers and heighten their will to struggle, be willing to make sacrifices and endure hardships for the survival of the fatherland, for the great cause of the people; they must display a high desire to make progress, look the enemy squarely in the face, clearly realize the difficulties that exist, dare to attack and only attack, never retreat." It is hoped that our young friends will continue to forge themselves to be new socialists, display a high spirit of collective ownership, a high ability to exercise collective ownership, improve their qualifications in every area, not be satisfied with their achievements and not have a feeling of superiority; it is hoped that they will respect the valuable experiences of those who went before them and humbly study in order to constantly make progress.

The historic task of our people at this time as well as until the end of this decade is to struggle to implement the socialist revolutionary platform in our country set forth by the party. This responsibility primarily falls upon the shoulders of our young generation. You belong to the generation of persons building and protecting the socialist fatherland. Being roughly 20 years of age, it is you who are the shock unit, the reserve unit of the party in the successful construction of socialism and the victorious fight over the Chinese aggressors, who are collaborating with the imperialists. May you devote the full energy and talents of the young, be ready to fight and die and give the most beautiful years of your lives to this noble cause. A new country of Vietnam built in accordance with the socialist revolutionary line of the party will be born through your efforts and you will witness this birth. By the end of this century, when you are roughly 40 years of age, you will become cadres who possess increasingly deep knowledge, are highly experienced and hold different positions in the apparata of the party and state, in the various sectors of the national economy; many of you will become high level and middle level cadres within the army. You are the persons who have the responsibility for training vanguard teenagers, for training the generation that will take your place at the start of the next century, thereby insuring the continuity of the revolutionary corps, of the peoples armed forces in the process of development of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the world revolution.

Dear comrades and friends,

In order to directly participate in the protection of the fatherland, all youths of military age who meet the standards set forth in the law will be drafted into the standing army to fulfill their military obligation. This is the obligation as well as the right of the citizen. Youths will thus enter the great school of the young.

The great school of the young, the army, is close to the people of the entire country, close to the compatriots of the various nationalities and close to the generations of youths. Because, our army is an army of, by and for the people that is closely led by the party, nurtured and cared for by the people and supported and helped by our friends and brothers throughout the world. Because, in the long fight to liberate the nation and protect the country, a fight in which all the people fought the enemy, in which the entire country went into battle, not one Vietnamese family failed to send a loved one into the army.

Our army is an army that fights tenaciously against aggressors. The test of strength with the enemy is a very good environment for training and forging the young heroic generations so that they possess lofty ideals for which to fight and are ready to give their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism, for the happiness of the people, for their noble international obligation. Here, there is no room for cowardice or selfishness. We must be brave, must possess the virtue of selflessness and possess a deep, warm love of and be ready to give our lives for our compatriots, comrades and the other members of our unit in order to overcome every stern challenge and triumph over the enemy.

Ours is an army that works and produces. As a military organization that performs economic work, our army is able to train youths to work in an organized, disciplined and technical manner, achieve high productivity and always be ready to fight. Working diligently, raising labor productivity and practicing economy are the precious virtues of the worker, virtues that are very necessary in the work of building the country and the army. They are the total opposite of laziness, waste and corruption.

Our army is a revolutionary, regular force and modern army. The work of leading, organizing, commanding and managing many forces as well as resolving complex and difficult problems in military science and art, in modern military science and technology demand that our youths have a knowledge of many areas, have an increasingly deep knowledge of culture, science and technology. Therefore, when our youths enter the army, they have the conditions needed to study in a comprehensive manner, develop their talents and apply the knowledge and experience gained in the socialist school and the realities of social life. Here, too, we cannot tolerate being too lazy to study, being satisfied with one's achievements and not trying to make progress because, in military work, in combat and in the maintenance and use of weapons, a lack of knowledge will lead to losses, frequently to very large losses.

Our army is a strong, solid collective that possesses a fine nature and fine traditions, has a tightly structured leadership and command system and has clear orders and discipline. In the army, our youths are forged in the sense of organization and discipline, the spirit of socialist collective ownership, the wholesome and civilized style of life and have cultivated within them the beauty of the revolutionary soldier, beauty in both soul and bearing. Youths are taught the proper viewpoints toward aesthetics; no one sympathizes with or likes styles of life that are aimless, strange and unwholesome.

Thus, it can be said that the army is a school that trains youths in every area of life: their personal qualities, their skills and physical conditioning; their knowledge of military affairs, politics, economics, the culture, science, technology, literature, art and physical culture.

The training provided within the army is of very important significance in the entire life of each youth, each citizen. The various leadership and command levels within the army have a heavy responsibility in insuring that this school is built very well; they must consider the mobilization of youths to be a matter of strategic importance, must constantly concern themselves with teaching youths and must guide and organize every activity of the young so that they are truly intense, practical and useful. The young men and women who join the army also have a responsibility in building this school well; young soldiers and young officers must make every effort to study and forge themselves, must endeavor to become outstanding revolutionary military personnel.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of our army, Le Duan said: "The people's army must truly be a large school that attracts the young generation, forges youths to be new persons who fight well, produce well, possess lofty ideals, possess robust health, possess the spirit of discipline and an urgent style, have the ability to organize and the ability to work and know how to establish the proper relationships among one person and another and trains good laborers, good cadres for the work of building socialism."

We are enthusiastic over and shall scrupulously implement this directive of the general secretary.

Dear comrades and friends,

The tremendous contributions made by and the extraordinary growth of our youths in the revolutionary struggle, in the work of liberating the nation and protecting the fatherland have always been closely linked to the leadership of the party, to the care provided them by all the people, by the agencies of the government, the mass organizations and the Youth Union.

In the various periods of history, the Youth Union, going by different names, has always struggled to be worthy of being the militant vanguard unit of Vietnamese youths, the school of communism of the young, the competent right arm and reserve unit of the party. It is the place that teaches beautiful revolutionary ideals to youths, trains youths to be outstanding citizens, outstanding military personnel, to be communist party members, and trains the future corps of cadres of the party in the various sectors of the state and in the people's armed forces.

On behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I hereby extend our sincere thanks to the agencies of the party and government, the mass organizations and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union for caring for, mobilizing and inspiring the army and the youths within it, for educating and organizing the young generation of the entire country as well as the young generation within each locality to fulfill their military obligation and participate in building the armed forces, strengthening the national defense system and protecting the fatherland.

Every leadership and command cadre within the army deeply understands that the soldiers of whom he is very proud and whom he loves very much are the products of the new social system that were prepared for the army by the work of the Teenagers' Unit and Children's Unit, the work of the Youth Union and the education provided by

the socialist school and the family. As we grow to love soldiers more and more, we become increasingly grateful to the organizations of the Units and Youth Union as well as grateful to each teacher, parent, good, kind, brave and responsible mother who gave birth to and raised our outstanding youths and given them to the fatherland, to the work of building the army and strengthening the national defense system. We are especially grateful to the mothers of heroes who sit in the chairs of honor of this congress, thus symbolizing the heroic mothers of the nation of Vietnam.

We applaud the cadres and party members in the leadership agencies on the various levels of the party and state, from top to bottom, as well as the mothers and fathers who set the example by having their sons fulfill their military obligation and have constantly concerned themselves with teaching youths to be ready to join the army and fulfill the obligation of patriotic youths, of citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Everyone who is ardent about the destiny of the country, about the right of collective ownership of the working people, about the future of their children agrees with youths that there must be an end to the lack of fairness and reason in military recruiting as well as to the shortcomings in the implementation of the army's rear area policies. We completely agree that the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on all levels must have a voice in the military recruiting councils.

Dear comrades and friends,

"The path of revolutionary youths, of communists, as symbolized by the great Uncle Ho, is the path of struggling for independence, freedom and happiness."(1) For this reason, after 35 years, after four continuous wars and virtually not 1 day of complete peace, our country is still not entirely at peace and our people, our youths, one generation after another has continued to bear arms in combat and defeat every enemy.

Many difficulties are still faced in building the economy, building socialism, healing the wounds of the war and stabilizing and improving the standard of living of the people. However, the compatriots of our entire country, the youths of our entire country are unswervingly following the revolutionary course of the party, determined to triumph over poverty and backwardness.

We are confident that this Youth Union Congress will create a new revolutionary movement, one that will cause our entire young generation to enthusiastically take the lead in the forefronts of the struggle to successfully carry out the pressing tasks set forth by the party.

Our congress will surely have a major impact in rallying and uniting each widespread force among youths and highly developing the zeal and intelligence of the young, thereby making positive contributions to building a prosperous and strong country, firmly protecting the beloved fatherland, gradually bringing back a life of comfort and happiness and constantly developing the precious spiritual values of the nation, of the young in the new age among the generations of today and tomorrow.

This congress is the congress of the spirit of socialist collective ownership of the youths of the entire country in the new era.

It is also the congress of the new spirit of determination to win.

In order to express our heartfelt praise for and inspire the young generation of the entire country in the cause of protecting the fatherland and building socialism, the Ministry of National Defense hereby respectfully presents to the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union the Determined To Win Banner of the heroic Vietnam People's Army, which has and shall continue to always win victory!

FOOTNOTES

1. Truong Chinh: speech at the conference of Youth Union delegates held on 22 February 1974.

7809
CSO: 4209

CONTRACTS CREDITED FOR IMPROVING PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Contracts and Plans"]

[Text] Over the past several years, in keeping with the official regulations on economic contracts, the signing of contracts has been implemented to varying degrees in all fields of agriculture, industry, the handicraft industry, building, transportation and commerce and in both the state-operated economy and the collective economy.

In the face of the present situation in which the economy is unbalanced and there is a shortage of supplies and raw materials, many basic units are still actively searching for sources of supplies, assessing the needs of the market and establishing contract relations with supply and marketing units, thereby creating the conditions for formulating and implementing plans while insuring that the interests of the state, the unit and the worker are met. Units that have performed good economic contract work, such as the Luong My State Farm in Ha Son Binh Province, the Quan Chu State Farm and Tea Processing Plant in Bac Thai Province, the Song Dao Machine Enterprise in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Duc Giang Chemical Corporation under the Ministry of Supply and so forth have upheld the independence of installations in production and business, implemented the principle of centralization and democracy in planning and coordinated planning with the use of market relations.

Through the implementation of economic contracts, installations have shifted from the administrative-subsidy style of work to management based on the mode of business. Encouraging results have been achieved: activities have been improved and returns are higher; the shortage of supplies, the waste of equipment capacity, the stagnation of products and the stagnation of capital have decreased markedly.

The universal situation at this time is that the various levels, sectors and basic economic units have not given appropriate attention to economic contracts. Many places do not truly consider economic contracts to be an effective legal tool of the state in building and developing the planned economy. As a result, they separate the plan from contracts and do not formulate, defend, approve or implement plans on the basis of the signing of economic contracts. Plan discipline and contract discipline are not high. At some places, the signing of contracts is done in a "form for form's sake" manner after which no one is responsible for the

implementation of contracts. Contract violations are usually defended as being caused by objective circumstances and are not dealt with promptly.

In order to truly manage the economy in accordance with the socialist mode of business, it is necessary to implement the economic contract system. This is an element of planning. Economic contract work must be closely coordinated with planning throughout the planning process, from the formulation of plans to the guidance of their implementation, from the evaluation of the completion of plans to bonuses and penalties regarding the implementation of plans. Economic contracts must become the form through which the commodity-money relations are applied in accordance with the plan.

In order to prepare for formulating well balanced, sound plans for 1981 and the third 5-year plan, the basic economic units and the management agencies on the various levels must guide the signing of economic contracts, beginning with the control figures. Each unit should only record in its draft plan those norms that are related to other units when economic contracts have been signed in order to insure the conditions exist for their implementation. In the guidance of planning, every installation has the responsibility of implementing the various forms of material resources norms in exact accordance with the economic contracts that have been signed. As regards products that are not directly managed by the state by means of legal norms, the correct implementation of the economic contract system is considered an effective measure in insuring that production and circulation on the market are increasingly organized in order to support production and everyday life.

The process of signing and fulfilling contract obligations and settling contracts is closely linked to the strict implementation of the system of material responsibility. Cases of disputes and contract violations arising in the process of formulating and implementing plans must be examined by the responsible economic arbitration agency.

7809
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER CALLS FOR GROWTH OF MARKETING CO-OPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "The Marketing Cooperatives in the Villages"]

[Text] This year, especially since the middle of this year, the purchasing of grain and agricultural products in the southern provinces has improved, increasing significantly compared to 1979. However, it is very regrettable that some farmers have taken their rice to sell but had to return with their rice because there was no one to purchase it. The rice purchasing stations of the grain sector, which are located at specific sites, wait for everyone who has rice to sell to arrive but sometimes must stop purchasing rice due to a shortage of storage space or a lack of money. At many places, village governments must organize the purchasing of rice, thereby disrupting functions and tasks. In Hau Giang and Long An Provinces, a number of marketing cooperatives have not only done a good job of purchasing grain and agricultural products, but also sell goods to the people. These cooperatives keep abreast of the amount of surplus grain among the people; if someone needs to sell a few dozen kilograms of rice, they buy it and, generally speaking, buy it at a price lower than the market price and store it well. The cooperatives also sell goods to the right persons and in exact accordance with policies. For example, the Thuan Hung Cooperative in Hau Giang Province purchased the following quantities above its norms: 35 percent more rice, 27 percent more hogs, 150 percent more eggs, 33 percent more soybeans and 47 percent more coconuts. The cooperative has also purchased 1 ton of green beans and 1.2 tons of chickens and ducks outside its plan.

From the experience of Hau Giang, Long An and the other provinces in the North, we suggest that the home trade sector and the various provinces attach importance to organizing, strengthening and utilizing village marketing cooperatives. It is necessary to adopt plans for training cadres and gradually build the material-technical bases of marketing cooperatives. In addition to the task of purchasing grain and agricultural products and selling consumer goods, these cooperatives should also be given the additional task of purchasing discarded materials in the countryside for supply to the handicraft cooperatives that produce many consumer goods and export goods.

Socialist commerce consists of state stores and marketing cooperatives. Strengthening and developing village market cooperatives will help to broaden the socialist commerce

network, transform agriculture, build the new countryside and insure economic and social development in the countryside.

Truong Son
Hanoi

7809
CSO: 4209

INVENTORY OF ASSETS IMPROVES MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Inventory and Utilization of Assets"]

[Text] The general inventory conducted over the past several months has yielded initial results. Several tens of thousands of units of the central and local levels participated in the inventory.

As a result of making relatively thorough preparations, the results that have been achieved have helped units to fully assess their material resources and the present state of their assets. A number of units found hundreds of vehicles and machines that were either forgotten during the war time evacuation or being used by other units. Many enterprises discovered many assets that were not recorded in their books or were stored in warehouses without anyone knowing it. Some places discovered surpluses, shortages and losses involving dozens of tons of petroleum products and hundreds of commodities. On the basis of the inventory data of each unit and installation, many sectors and localities relatively accurately evaluated the overall capacity of their sector and locality. The redetermination of the prices of the various types of assets in accordance with a unified, nationwide price system has created favorable conditions for the enterprises and sectors to compute production costs and income as well as economic returns more precisely, thereby helping to raise the level of management. The mobilization of the mass of cadres, workers and personnel to participate in the inventory is a concrete expression of the right of collective ownership of the worker in economic management.

Although results have been achieved at installations, the inventory has not concluded. The various sectors and localities must accurately integrate information on the situation and recheck the various types of data at units; they must verify, reach conclusions and deal with cases involving surpluses, shortages or the loss of commodities and supplies. After fully assessing the situation surrounding assets and production capacity, it is of utmost importance to adopt a correct plan for utilizing them. Each enterprise, management agency, sector on the central level, province and municipality must adopt positive measures for mobilizing and redistributing supplies, commodities, equipment and assets so that they are utilized as effectively as possible, beginning with the 1981 plan. Integrated warehouse inventory data must be considered a basis upon which planning agencies and related

sectors re-examine and rebalance their supply plans in order not to allow any type of supply or commodity to become stagnated anywhere. A plan must be adopted for redistributing supplies and commodities from places where surpluses exist to places experiencing shortages and for repairing broken machinery and equipment in order to put it into use. Cases involving installations working beyond their ability and authority must be resolved by the upper level. Cases involving sectors and localities working beyond their ability and authority must be resolved in accordance with the common plan of the state.

The inventory must be the beginning and the basis for all units, sectors and localities to further reorganize and gradually put asset management on a regular basis. In the immediate future, it is necessary to reorganize and rearrange warehouses, wharves and storage yards, implement the regulations on maintenance and repair work, adopt effective management measures and eliminate theft, conspiracy, abuse of authority and bribery. The combined results of the inventory will make an important contribution to maintaining the principles of socialist management and raising our level of economic management.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CONTRACT DISPUTES--The SRV Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the economic arbitration council's jurisdiction over disputes on economic contracts. In order to promptly deal with disputes on economic contracts in accordance with law, to protect socialist assets and the legal benefits of signatories, and to contribute to fulfilling the state plan, the Council of Ministers decides the following: The economic arbitration council will deal only with disputes on economic contracts between the state-run or joint state and private-owned organizations and enterprises, state agencies, army unit, social associations and organizations, and cooperatives authorized to run their business and hold bank accounts. With respect to those disputes on economic contracts which involve production collectives and teams and individual households or private businessmen on one side, and the other signatory who is not authorized to run the business and hold no bank accounts, they must be judged by the people's courts. [Text] [BK130943 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK121506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Due to the current cold spell, the first 10 days of 1981 saw a slow pace in agricultural production. However, to date, northern provinces have basically completed the sowing of the 5th-month spring rice seedlings.

"According to the General Statistics Department, northern provinces and cities have sown more than 100,000 hectares of 5th-month rice seedlings, achieving more than 80 percent of the plan norms. However, these seedlings are adequate for transplanting only on 80-85 percent of the planned areas. The remaining 15 percent will be transplanted by seedlings sown on adjacent ground."

To ensure a good crop, peasants in various areas have worked hard to prevent seedlings from dying due to the current cold spell, especially those sown after 10 December last year. Along with caring for these seedlings, many localities last week accelerated the pace of plowing ricefields and improving their irrigation systems.

"To date, the northern provinces have transplanted more than 110,000 hectares of the 5th-month spring rice, achieving more than 10 percent of the planned areas. Binh Tri Thien transplanted more than 35 percent of its planned areas; Nghe Tinh, 13 percent; Thanh Hoa, 11 percent; Vinh Phu, 18 percent; Ha Bac, 14 percent; and provinces in the plain areas, from 3 to 4 percent."

Many localities are now waiting for an improvement in weather conditions to accelerate their transplantation, especially when the cold spell departs their areas.

"One of the urgent tasks at present is the supply of fertilizer. According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and cities have produced more than 5.8 million tons of organic fertilizer, but 50 percent of this has been used up for the winter crops and the 5th-month seedlings."

As a result, many localities are expanding areas for growing duckweed to increase the production of fertilizer to meet the current demand.

"Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities last week continued harvesting the 10th-month rice, transplanting rice and planting subsidiary and industrial crops. To date, these provinces and cities have harvested almost 50 percent of the 10th-month rice areas. Provinces in the former fifth zone have basically completed their harvest."

Along with the harvest work, these provinces and cities have continued their transplanting of the winter-spring rice. To date, they have transplanted almost 60 percent of the planned areas, or 10,000 hectares more than in the same period last year. However, the overall pace was still slow, taking into account the current fine weather conditions in the south.

With regard to the planting of vegetable and industrial crops, the whole country to date has grown almost 440,000 hectares for the spring season, an increase of 30,000 hectares during the past 10 days. The northern provinces have also begun harvesting sweet potatoes, potatoes and watermelons.

According to the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department, the cold spell will remain in many localities for sometime and temperatures during the early days of this week may fall below 15 C. Thus localities must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

Northern provinces must concentrate their efforts on caring for rice seedlings, improving irrigation work and expanding areas for duckweed growing. They must closely follow up changes in weather conditions to promptly distribute manpower for transplanting the 5th-month spring rice. The harvest of the winter subsidiary crops must be done quickly to make room for the planting of the spring crops.

Southern provinces, while continuing their harvest of the 10th-month crops, must accelerate the transplanting of winter-spring rice. Localities which were set back in transplanting must concentrate their manpower and equipment on accelerating their pace by three-fold to fulfill the plan norms.

In mountainous midland areas, localities must ensure good health for herds of cattle, especially draft cattle, and see to it that they have adequate food and that the animals sleep in warm stables to prevent them from dying due to the cold.

CSO: 4209

NORTH VIETNAM HARVEST REPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The North Completes the Harvesting of 10th Month Rice and Begins Transplanting 5th Month Rice and Sowing Spring Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops; An Giang Province Strengthens the Guidance and Management Apparatus of Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] As of 5 December, according to the Statistics General Department, the provinces of the North had virtually finished the harvesting of 10th month rice and were beginning to transplant 5th month rice, sow spring seedlings and sow spring vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Fifth month seedlings had been planted and, with the warm, sunny weather, have grown quickly; some seedling plantings have passed transplanting age. All localities are harrowing and irrigating their fields in order to bring the transplanting of 5th month rice. The various localities are also sowing spring seedlings during the proper season.

The dry weather has been favorable for the plowing of fields by machine but, generally speaking, the rate of plowing has been slow, having fallen 120,000 hectares behind last year's rate. Many localities have finished harvesting their 10th month rice but only plowed a small amount of land (Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Hai Hung Provinces have only plowed from 15 to slightly more than 20 percent of their land while Ha Bac Province has only plowed about 6 percent). Some localities, as a result of concentrating the use of their draft power and labor on winter crop production, have not plowed their fields promptly and the ground has become so dry that it cannot be turned over.

Some 4.783 million tons of organic fertilizer have been prepared (nearly 240,000 tons less than the same period of time last year). About 70 percent of this fertilizer has been applied to subsidiary food crops and seedlings; the remaining has been applied to rice crops at the average of only 2.1 tons per hectare. The localities are now making additional fertilizer in order to have enough to apply side dressing.

More than 14,490 hectares of duckweed have been raised, twice as much as the same period of time last year. The provinces that have much duckweed are Ha Nam Ninh,

which has 6,519 hectares, Nghe Tinh, which has 2,275, Hai Hung, which has 1,364, Thai Binh, which has 1,359 hectares, and Ha Bac, which has 723 hectares.

The provinces of the North have planted 304,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, which is slightly less than the amount planted this time last year. More corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables and legumes have been planted but fewer potatoes have been planted, only 51 percent of the plan quota, and the potato planting season has come to an end. A rather large amount of soybeans has been planted, more than 3,300 hectares, four times as much as had been planted by this time last year. All places are attaching importance to the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary food crops. Ha Bac has cultivated nearly all of its corn and sweet potato fields. Thanh Hoa has cultivated 70 percent of its sweet potatoes, 68 percent of its western potatoes and 64 percent of its corn crops. The vegetables and subsidiary food crops that were planted early were cultivated promptly and are growing well.

Winter corn and sweet potato crop yields might be rather high. The western potatoes that were planted early are now producing tubers. The vegetable and subsidiary food crops in many localities are in need of irrigation. Many cooperatives do not have the conditions needed to provide water, lack electricity and lack fuel, consequently, the people have been using buckets to irrigate fields. The various localities have also begun to plant spring subsidiary food crops.

An Giang Province has conducted a review of agricultural transformation and discussed the plan for the upcoming winter-spring production season, a plan that calls for focusing efforts on strengthening the corps of management and leadership cadres from the district to the cooperative and production collective levels.

The agricultural transformation committees of Phu Tan District, Cho Moi District, Phu Chau District, Long Xuyen City and so forth have been strengthened. The various districts and cities have strengthened their village production committees in order to directly guide and supervise the cooperatives and production collectives so that production develops in the correct direction. The two districts of Thoai Son and Phu Chau have completed the strengthening of their 10 village production committees.

The Agricultural Cooperativization School of the province has trained 64 students to supplement the districts of Phu Tan, Phu Chau, Tri Ton and so forth. Cho Moi District has also provided training for the planning cadres of the production collectives so that they can successfully carry out summer-fall distribution and prepare plans for the upcoming winter-spring season. Long Xuyen City has held a forum with the sectors related to agricultural transformation and the cadres of the production collectives in order to unify the measures and discuss the actual experiences of the good production collectives.

7809
CSO: 4209

PREMIER CALLS FOR INCREASED WATER CONSERVATION

BK101006 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] According to a forecast by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, it is likely that the rainfall and the mean precipitation levels in the rivers in the 1980-81 winter-spring season will be lower than the average levels of previous years.

The premier has directed sectors and the people's committees at all levels to intensify their farmland water conservancy projects.

In anticipation of drought, it is necessary to compute closely the area for dry-land cultivation and shift to wet-land cultivation; and to conserve water as quickly as possible while its source is still abundant. We must also actively take preventive measures against cold in the early part and in the middle of the crop season, effectively use all the presently available projects, outfits, equipment and materials, and closely combine the use of various electric and oil-operated pumping projects with the mass movement to conserve water and economize on water, electricity and oil.

The water conservancy sector will guide various farmland water conservancy corporations in inspecting the sources of water from lakes, dams and sluices evaluate the operational capacity of pumping stations and balance it with the demand for water in order to determine irrigation plans for the winter crops and formulate plans to irrigate ricefields in line with the rates of production and the crop schedules. In those areas irrigated by water from lakes, dams, sluices and rising tides, measures must be taken to most economically use water so that the crops can be irrigated throughout the season.

In those areas where electric and oil-operated water pumps are used for irrigation, electricity output and allocated quantities of oil must be taken into account when providing priority supplies to large and small electric pumping stations and oil-operated pumping stations in order to insure the effective operation of these stations. Work forces should be organized and urged to repair various projects by dredging canals and ditches and by embanking rice plots and main canals before plowing land and ricefields

for aeration. Investment in farmland water conservancy projects must be intensive, concentrated and targeted so that the results of existing projects can be developed.

The agricultural sector must check its planned allocation of rice seeds and its 5th-month spring rice crop schedules and direct basic production units to arrange their crop cultivation patterns in line with the conditions of the supporting water conservancy systems at a time when electricity and oil are limited. Cooperatives must be controlled and guided in determining the areas to be wet plowed, and in planning for dry-land cultivation in line with the plans formulated by farmland water conservancy management units and the plowing forces of tractor units and cooperatives themselves. Production units should closely coordinate with one another to avoid waste of water and manpower and to ensure that crops are planted on schedule.

The agricultural sector should coordinate with the water conservancy sector to consolidate specialized water conservancy teams, repair canals and embankments and implement the technical regulations on irrigation and drainage in combination with other intensive cultivation measures in order to increase crop yield.

The meteorology and hydrology sector should closely watch the weather and water situation so that all other sectors and localities can be promptly informed of the situation and be guided in performing the technical measures of production well.

The coal and power sector must inspect and repair the entire supply network, transformers and other electrical equipment of pumping stations. Together with the water conservancy sector, it must ensure proper distribution and rational use of electricity for the right objectives and eliminate all rural households using electricity improperly from the agricultural electricity network.

The State Planning Commission and the engineering and metallurgy and material supply sectors must ensure that materials, spare parts, pump assemblies, electrical appliances and fuel are provided to the highest degree in order to meet production requirements.

CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES CONTRACTS IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Closely Guiding the Reorganization of Production at Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] After placing cropland under public ownership and reorganizing farmers, the basic and long range guideline for strengthening agricultural cooperatives is to simultaneously accelerate the three revolutions, uphold the right of collective ownership of cooperative members, improve management, strengthen the new production relations, build material-technical bases, develop production and raise the standard of living of laborers.

Organizing production and contracting with laborers are one of the elements of the cooperative management system. Grain production cooperatives have implemented three contracts for production units and production units are contracting with groups of laborers and cooperative members. This contracting method has begun to coordinate obligations and rights and correct the use of averages in the payment of wages to laborers. In addition to its strongpoints, this method of contracting has the drawbacks of failing to cause laborers to be concerned with the final product produced by them, causing them to place heavy emphasis upon workpoints, do not give full attention to the results of production; some technical regulations are not being implemented and the practice of awarding more workpoints than required and the failure to economize on production costs are rather widespread. Contracts for a number of related jobs that closely link the laborer to the final product in rice production (called product contracts) are being implemented to rectify the shortcomings in the previous method of contracting, help to improve contract work and insure the implementation of the principle of fair distribution to the laborer.

A number of localities have conducted pilot projects or begun to expand the use of this method. Cooperatives have, on the basis of their production guidelines, allocation of crops, technical regulations and quotas, contracted with production units and worked with them to guide such important technical jobs as the preparation of fields, the propagation and selection of seeds, the regulation of water and fertilizer, the prevention and control of pests and diseases and the protection of crops; production units have assigned laborers a number of related jobs, such as transplanting, cultivating and harvesting, thereby closely linking the responsibility of the cooperative member to the final product. Developing upon the good aspects of

management, this new contracting method is an added measure designed to perfect contracting methods. At places where it is used correctly and where principles are upheld, the right of collective ownership of the instruments of production is upheld, materials-technical bases are constantly strengthened, the organization of labor is more efficient, distribution is unified, production areas are maintained and technical regulations are fully implemented. The clearest result is that the work time of cooperative members is utilized better and the quality of their work has improved. Production costs (including the costs of labor and supplies) are lower. As a result, labor productivity has increased, the cost of producing products has declined, cooperative output has increased and distribution satisfies all three interests: the interests of the laborer, the collective and society. Besides the places that have implemented this method well, a number of places have not immediately implemented it correctly. As a result of not fully understanding the new method or because they have simplified this method of contracting, some places perform every job they have under contracts; this has the immediate effect of creating enthusiasm on the part of laborers but, over the long range, it affects the rate at which new technological advances are introduced in production.

Closely linking each unit and each laborer to the final product is a progressive method of contracting that has the purpose of heightening the sense of responsibility of the collective and of each individual and defining in detail the system of collective ownership as it applies to each person, production unit and cooperative. The various forms of contracting must insure that cooperatives tightly manage the primary instruments of production, primarily cropland, draft power, fertilizer, tools and material-technical bases in order to carry out production in an organized and planned manner that results in high yields, constantly strengthen production forces and widely apply scientific-technical advances. Cooperatives must manage and organize their labor well, display the superior nature of the cooperative and division of labor of collective labor and, at the same time, provide incentive for everyone to work, thereby closely linking everyone to the final product and causing them to be concerned with it. Cooperatives must carry out production in accordance with the planning of economic-technical zones; on the other hand, the units that accept contracts must carry out production in accordance with the allocation of crops, the seasonal schedule, the production plans and the quotas and production regulations stipulated by the cooperative. The cooperative must manage all or the major portion of the product that is produced in order to carry out unified distribution that serves all three interests. These are the principles that must be upheld to insure that production installations implement the two forms of contracts (work contracts or contracts for a number of jobs with laborers that closely link them to the final product), both of which are elements in the implementation of the socialist mode of management.

The forms of contracts must be applied in a flexible manner consistent with each crop and species of livestock, with the organization of labor, the material-technical bases and the level of management of each unit instead of automatically adopting one form or implementing it under pressure. The practice of only emphasizing or only seeing the positive aspects of one form but not seeing the weaknesses of it that must be corrected is inconsistent with the flexibility of agricultural production.

Labor and product contract work must be carried out within the various relationships (the relationship between the state and the cooperative, the relationship between the cooperative and the production unit and the relationship between the production unit and the laborer) that are embodied in fully complying with the policies of the party and state and in all management work of the cooperative. To perform contract work well, it is necessary to perform, in a well coordinated manner, the various jobs designed to strengthen cooperatives, such as organizing the size of the cooperative and production unit in an efficient manner, improving planning, correctly establishing economic-technical quotas, implementing the policy on the stabilization of the grain obligation, regularly giving attention to cadre training, building the district level and so forth; on the other hand, contract work causes the jobs mentioned above to be performed better.

Every new management method requires time to be tested and gradually improved. Every job must be performed on the basis of specific conditions. After establishing guidelines, the establishment of suitable methods and stages of development is necessary. Not accepting something new that has yielded clear results and denying the value of good jobs that have been performed or giving light attention to guidance are incorrect tendencies. In collective production and business, practical economic returns are manifested in the gross social product, labor productivity, the accumulation of capital for the cooperative, obligations to the state, the standard of living of cooperative members and the gradual construction of material-technical bases in order to advance agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale production; these are the most correct measurements of a method of management.

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CSO: 4209

THANH HOA REDUCES SIZE OF COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Thanh Hoa Province Adjusts the Size of Cooperatives"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa Province recently adjusted the size of 74 large cooperatives in the nine lowland districts by establishing 208 cooperatives whose size is better suited to the level of management of cadres and the production conditions of the locality.

Before taking this action, the province studied and gained a thorough grasp of Party Secretariat notice number 22 while re-evaluating the cooperativization movement in the recent past. There were nearly 100 deficient cooperatives at which production was developing slowly due to many reasons, one of them being the fact that the size of these cooperatives was too large compared to the management capabilities of cadres.

When the adjustments were being made, all cooperatives adopted specific plans and the masses engaged in democratic discussion in order not to commit such shortcomings as decentralizing assets, unnecessarily disrupting the organization of production and so forth.

The district of Tung Son and Tinh Gia, working in a systematic manner, stabilized production as soon as new cooperatives were established.

Thanh Hoa has attached importance to adjusting the size of production units and has taken this occasion to define the role of the production unit in the final product of the cooperative. The province has 8,000 production units, the average size of which is 20 to 25 hectares of farmland and 50 to 60 laborers in the lowlands.

The province and its districts are holding training classes to improve the skills of cooperative management cadres, from the production units to the management board.

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CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1981 DESCRIBED

OW140813 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 14--In the new year, Vietnamese industry has commissioned a number of new factories and begun to turn out many new products.

--The Xuan Hoa Bicycle Spare Parts Factory, north of Hanoi, built with the assistance of the French Seri Compagni has commissioned four of its seven production lines. These include chains, axles, spokes and spoke nuts.

Under the contract signed with the Vietnamese foreign trade service, the French company will send more equipment and specialists to help the Xuan Hoa Factory complete the assembly of the remaining production lines including equipment for the production of rims, for semi-automatic assembly of rims and for plating.

The Xuan Hoa Factory when in full operation will be able to provide enough spare parts to assemble 200,000 bicycles annually.

--The Uong Bi Turpentine Processing Factory built with the assistance of the German Democratic Republic in Quang Ninh Province, 100 kilometres north-East of Hanoi, has begun operating.

The factory has an annual capacity of 41,000 tonnes of turpentine.

--The Huong Canh Animal-Feed Factory built with Yugoslav assistance in Vinh Phu Province, 80 kilometres north-west of Hanoi, has been commissioned.

The factory, which produces both pellets and powdered feed, has a production capacity of ten tonnes per hour.

--An 800 h.p. tug-boat was launched recently in Haiphong port.

The boat, 29.7 metres long and 8.3 metres wide, can push a barge with a 2,000-tonne load along the coast at a speed of seven nautical miles per hour.

This is Vietnam's largest tug-boat, it was built at the Bach Dang shipyard at Haiphong.

--A Soviet dredge used for the construction of the Hoa Binh Hydro Power Electric Plant on the Da River has been assembled at the Bach Dang shipyard.

The dredge, weighing 75.2 tonnes and measuring 59 metres long and 10.2 metres wide, can bring up mud from a depth of five to fifteen metres.

--45 kilovolt porcelain insulators each weighing 30 kilograms were recently produced for the first time at the Hai Duong Porcelain Factory, the biggest of its kind in northern Vietnam.

The factory has set up a workshop for mass production of formerly imported 45-kilovolt insulators for high-voltage lines.

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Feb. 2 1981